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CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

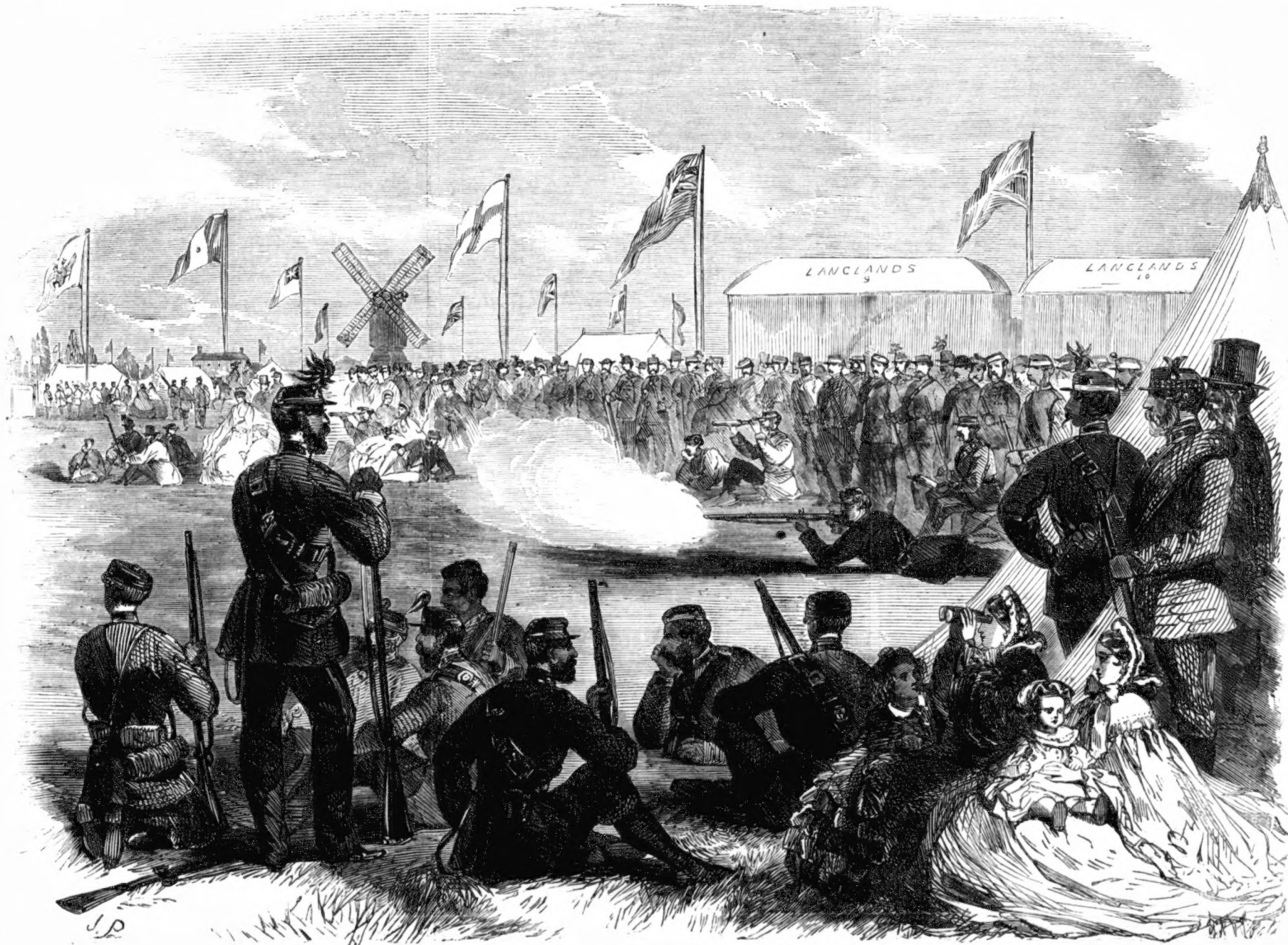
THOSE two or three columns of short paragraphs in the morning papers which signify to experienced eyes that the House of Commons is really transacting business are far from being as dry or as tedious as the subject-matter of them would seem to indicate. A discussion on the Estimates frequently gives rise to a good deal of brisk controversy, and always brings out some three or four members of the House of Commons in their most characteristic light. In addition to this, many of the points debated are of an interesting nature in themselves, or at all events have the one merit of provoking our curiosity. The Civil Service Estimates, which were considered by the House last Tuesday, form no exception to the general character. There our old friend Mr. Williams bloomed out in his full glory, and received, as usual, a good deal of valuable information on subjects with which his previous habits of life have not made him acquainted. The first vote taken was for £6431 "for salaries and expenses in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's household." Among the items mentioned were four Aides-de-Camp, two Gentlemen-at-Large, and fifteen Queen's Plates. The second of these items fairly puzzled the Viscount; and we must confess that it seems to us a somewhat unfortunate title to bestow upon a public officer. To what is a gentleman-at-large opposed? or what kind of person is a gentleman who is not at large? Is the office peculiar to the Irish Court, and has the title any allusion to the difficulties which the gentlemen of that country traditionally experience in maintaining their personal freedom? The explanation of their duties which Mr. Williams received from Mr. White does not solve the problem created by their name. A gentleman does not require to be particularly at large to water the camellias of the Lord Lieutenant's lady. There is, no doubt, a connection in the public mind between camellias and looseness; and a gentleman who has anything to do with camellias, under certain circumstances, may be said to be a loose gentleman, which is of course in one sense equivalent to being a gentleman at large. We feel that the solution of the

difficulty is as inapplicable in the present instance as it is unsatisfactory in general. But, such as it is, we commend it to the Viscount's notice, who may very likely be able to turn the suggestion to good account. On the subjects of the Aides-de-Camp and the Queen's Plates the worthy gentleman obtained no satisfaction; and this corrupt and profligate expenditure was allowed to pass without further comment.

A vote of £32,000 for secret-service money was of course bitterly denounced. Mr. Augustus Smith moved the reduction of it by £20,000. Mr. Williams wished to see the exact amount expended upon spies printed separately. Lord Palmerston, however, very properly maintained that it was impossible to explain the manner in which the secret-service money was applied. It is perfectly clear that as long as early and private information on particular subjects continues to be important to Governments, so long must it be obtained through channels which cannot be too curiously scrutinised. The use of such agencies is simply the lesser of two evils. It is thoroughly recognised in that light; nor do we see, indeed, that the employment of spies differs very greatly in principle from the employment of detectives. The amendment accordingly was withdrawn, and the vote passed without a division. Mr. Williams, however, will still have it in his power to say when he next addresses his constituents that he was found in his place when the objectionable vote was introduced, and that he did his best to deprive the money expended on such purposes of its one redeeming element of utility.

One of the most extravagant items in the list is, certainly, the charge for printing and stationery. This amounts to no less a sum than £416,218. We believe that what Sir G. C. Lewis said of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office is quite true, and that he is really an efficient public officer. But the sums of £40,000, £38,000, and £24,000 expended respectively upon the Inland Revenue Office, the Post Office, and the Patent Office do seem something enormous. The Home Secretary endeavoured to throw the blame of this large expenditure upon private members, whose perpetual demands

for voluminous returns swelled the sum total of these Estimates more than any other cause. Sir John Trelawny thought that Government ought to exercise more authority in such matters, and should determine of their own responsibility what ought to be printed and what not. This argument, however, was pretty fairly disposed of by Lord Palmerston, who said that whenever Government objected to the production of returns they were always supposed to have "some sinister motive, some job to conceal, or some abuse to protect." This we suppose is just about the state of the case; and every Government return is placed in the dilemma in which it has to choose between imputations of corruption at one period of the Session or charges of extravagance at another. Hon. members, however, must be made to see that the particular kind of public spirit which devotes itself to the discovery of petty abuses has to be paid for. And the public themselves require to be told very plainly that it is not every member of the House who is for ever demanding an account of this or that transaction, or this or that outlay of public money, who is doing the best service to the people. He may be only gratifying his own vanity under cover of promoting the public interests; and really this affectation of vigilance is so easy a method of notoriety, if not popularity, and of recommending oneself to a certain very numerous class of constituencies, that it requires to be watched with great attention—*ipsi custodes custodiendi*. The remedy becomes worse than the disease, the cost of the inquiry greater than the cost of the abuse. In this particular instance, Mr. Black, dealing with the sum of £416,218, something in the spirit of Mr. Mantalini, proposed to knock off the £218 by way of making a beginning. At the same time he bore willing testimony to the economical talents of the Comptroller, but for whose exertions a much larger sum would have been needed. Acting on that gentleman's suggestion, Mr. Black was also prepared to introduce "an important financial reform" into the penknife and slate-pencil department. He admitted, however, that he did not exactly know what the saving effected would amount to; and certainly, to



THE RIFLE-SHOOTING CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON.—FIRING AT THE 800 YARDS RANGE.

make it anything considerable, the stories one has heard of the embezzlement of these useful but inexpensive implements must be below the truth rather than above it. As, however, the first amendment was negative, the penknives and slate-pencils were allowed, for the present, to drop out of the discussion.

In the course of the conversation on the Estimates some remarks were made, in connection with convict prisons, upon the recent outbreak at Chatham. Mr. Coningham thought it "most unsatisfactory that these outbreaks should only have been suppressed by force and severe flogging." But can the hon. member for Brighton explain how else he would suppress a tumult of this description? Would expostulation have been sufficient? Would moral influence have weighed with a mob of degraded ruffians who had obtained the mastery over their keepers? As for flogging, that was not the mode by which the outbreak was suppressed, but by which its ringleaders were punished. Would Mr. Coningham have had them go scot free? This was surely a foolish objection to make, throwing, at the same time, an unjustifiable slur upon the character of Sir J. Jebb, than whom, we believe, a more efficient public officer does not exist.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* has published a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Marine in reference to the engagement of labourers to the African coast for the French colonies. The Emperor announces that he has signed a treaty with England which authorises the French Government to engage labourers in India for the French colonies. He says, "We shall find in India and the French possessions in Africa as many free labourers as we require." He consequently orders the Minister to take measures for prohibiting the introduction of negroes into the French colonies after July, 1862, the date of the execution of the treaty with England.

SPAIN.

The suppression of the Republican movement in Spain has not proved so easy a matter as the Madrid telegrams stated. Even now that the Government troops have captured Loja, the insurgents have escaped, and taken refuge in the mountains. So small a body could hardly have given so much trouble unless the feeling of the people was favourable to them.

A letter from Cordova states that a Republican movement has taken place in the city of Izar, in that province. At the last dates a battalion had been sent to the spot from Seville.

A Ministerial circular has been addressed to the Governors of the Provinces recommending severe measures for the maintenance of public order.

The Spanish Government have some fresh work on their hands in their new Dominican property, which the Haytiens have invaded.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says:—"If the Emperor Napoleon manifests a wish to have an interview with Queen Isabella in Spain, such an interview will take place."

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to renew, instead of the ceremony of rendering homage, the mere expectation of which created so much dissatisfaction, the coronation ceremonial by which Frederick I. changed the Brandenburg title into that of "King in Prussia," afterwards by Frederick the Great altered to "King of Prussia." The coronation will take place at Königsberg in October.

The formation of a fleet of gun-boats for the North Sea is at present the object of negotiations between Prussia on the one hand and Oldenburg and the town of Bremen on the other. Hanover has declined all participation in this measure, because it is proposed to place the fleet under the orders of Prussia. Great activity prevails in the manufactory of arms throughout Prussia. This is owing, in some measure, to large orders from the United States' Government.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Diet, after lengthened conferences, agreed to yield to the demand of the Emperor, and to modify at least the form of their Address. They, therefore, decided upon adopting the draught originally proposed by M. Deak, which is addressed to the Emperor by the recognised titles which the Sovereign of Hungary bore in the Address of 1790 and subsequently. The Presidents of the two Chambers left on Saturday evening for Vienna to present the Address. The Emperor received them on Monday. His Majesty replied in the Hungarian language, but only by some formal sentences, and announced that he would send his official answer to the Hungarian Diet.

The Vice-President of the Hungarian Chancellery is said to have tendered his resignation, because the Austrian Government have refused to accede to his proposal for the postponement of military measures to recover the taxation until after the harvest has been gathered in.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have issued an address to their fellow-countrymen, to be circulated secretly in Poland, recommending the course of action which they believe ought to be pursued by all Poles, and stigmatising in the most unqualified terms the acts and policy of the Russian Government. All immature attempts at insurrection are earnestly discouraged.

A letter from Warsaw of the 4th says:—

Yesterday evening we narrowly escaped another massacre. The religious service which has been held in front of the churches has for some time just concluded with patriotic hymns. Yesterday evening a prodigious crowd was assembled in the Rue Leszno. They had scarcely begun the first hymn when troops arrived, under the command of a General, and the assembly was ordered to disperse. All representations to the General were fruitless; he continued to threaten to fire. Already some 'Gnats' had cried out, "Well then, fire!" while the majority were on their knees; when, happily, some influential citizens succeeded in inducing the crowd to disperse. In the cities of the provinces there is constant agitation.

The following account of the Emperor of Russia's reception at Moscow appears in *Bullier's* lithographic sheets:—

Letters received from persons well informed announce that when the Emperor Alexander entered the theatre at Moscow all the company quitted it, as if they obeyed a preconcerted signal. It is added that the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp were insulted by the crowd. But, what is still more serious, the insurrection among the peasants is extending every day, and is assuming alarming proportions. Hitherto the troops have acted without hesitation against the insurgents; but fears as to their fidelity are now beginning to be entertained.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

All is quiet at Constantinople. Namik Pacha, who was Governor of Djeddah when the massacres were perpetrated there, has succeeded Riza Pacha.

A Russian squadron, consisting of four frigates, one corvette, and a schooner, has arrived off Beyrout.

A collision has occurred at Bucharest between the Legislative Chamber and the Ministry. The former have passed a vote of want of confidence against the latter for having permitted the circulation

of a petition advocating the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, and not having presented the Budget, &c. The people take part with the Government.

INDIA.

A rupture took place between the Nawab of Bhawalpore and his Minister, Ahmed Khan, on May 25. The Minister garrisoned his house with 250 men and two guns. The Nawab's troops attacked the house and overpowered the Minister, who, with two brothers, was killed fighting sword in hand. Measures were to be taken to look after the ex-Nawab of Bhawalpore, and to secure the frontier and prevent interference.

No excitement now exists in the Santhal districts.

Mr. Laing sailed for England in the Colombo on the 9th instant. The volunteering for her Majesty's forces had been so successful that only 500 of the late Company's troops have remained for local service.

The famine was dying out, and future prospects were bright, rain having fallen throughout the north-west provinces.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies are most zealous in adopting measures for the defence of the country. On Saturday they voted a fresh levy of 24,000 men.

Kossuth arrived at Turin on Friday.

It is stated that the Austrian Government has ordered all the Venetians who, for political reasons, are imprisoned in Moravia, Bohemia, and Styria, to be set at liberty and allowed to return to their own country.

The *Temps* of Paris represents the Pope as being in such a condition that the physicians expect his death every day. The *Brussels Independent* gives a somewhat similar account. A letter from Rome of June 29, in the *Sentinella Bresciana*, says:—

The Pope is going fast; he is dying in sleep. The physician Francesco Sani, who was lately sent for, could not understand his strange malady. The following, among other symptoms, show the utter falsity of the assertions made by the French journals that his Holiness had recovered:—A persistent state of somnolence; continual pain in the epigastric region; a sort of paralytic trembling all over the body, but particularly in the hands; cold shivering fits so severe that he is obliged to be wrapped up in blankets; great depression of spirits, and such a want of appetite that he can swallow nothing but ices.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

Save in the State of Missouri, where each party is pushing forward to get possession of the Grandy mines in the north-western corner of the State, to which great importance seems to be attached, military operations in America seem to be greatly lacking in vigour. So much, indeed, is this the case that we find one Northern organ asserting that terms of peace are under discussion, while the war correspondent of another influential newspaper declares that, unless the confidence of the troops in their leaders is restored, there is little hope of the success of their arms. The probability is, that Mr. Lincoln's Administration were simply waiting till the assembling of Congress should sanction their acts and mark out for them their future policy.

In the meanwhile the North is not entirely free from disturbances. There have been bank riots at Milwaukee, which have rendered it necessary for the Governor to call out the troops and declare martial law.

A letter from Savannah states that British frigates are to be distributed along the Southern coast for the purpose of ascertaining whether the blockade is effectively carried out, and if it is not they are instructed to break it. This, the writer apprehends, will lead to difficulties.

Colonel Stone, it appears, had entered Harper's Ferry, and was prepared to hold it against the Secessionists. The latter were erecting defensive works in the immediate neighbourhood of Fairfax Courthouse.

Captain Barker and crew of the Southern privateer Savannah were arrested at New York immediately on their arrival, and charged with treason, piracy, and robbery on the high seas.

Letters in the *Charleston Mercury* commend that paper for having moral courage to resent an insult offered South Carolina by "a person named Russell," of the *London Times*.

THE PLOT AGAINST GARIBALDI'S LIFE.—Accounts from Turin show that the story of the plot against the life of Garibaldi rested on but a slender foundation. About a month ago a batch of some fifteen persons arrived at Caprera to see the old lion. Among them was one individual who announced himself to be a Roman, and candidly told Garibaldi he had spent his last bajocco to pay for his passage, and that he meant to take up his quarters with him. With equal candour Garibaldi retorted that he felt highly gratified at the honour, but that he must decline it—he could not afford it, and had much rather be left alone with friends of his own choosing. The stranger, however, was not to be found when the other visitors collected at the landing-place to proceed on board the steamer, and they accordingly sailed without him. About dinner time the mysterious individual, who had been hiding somewhere among the rocks, made his appearance as the chieftain, his son Menotti, and Basso, his man Friday, were sitting down. The two latter immediately proposed to secure him, and tie him up until the next steamer called, but Garibaldi would not hear of his being ill-used in any way; he gave him a seat at his side, and helped him to the best of everything, and, when the steamer called next day, paid his passage to Genoa. It is on this slender foundation that the *Italia*, the *Movimento*, and other Turin and Genoa papers, have raised the elaborate superstructure of a diabolical plot to murder Garibaldi, and that the Government have given orders to prevent any one landing at Caprera without a passport.

M. DE LA GUERONNIÈRE A SENATOR.—M. de la Guéronnière, who for the last two years has dispensed to the newspapers the favours of the Government in the shape of suppressions, suspensions, warnings, &c., is removed from his office, and promoted to the luxurious repose of a place in the Senate. He is succeeded in his post as "Director of the Press" by M. Imhaus, whose qualifications for office are said to be an acquaintance of long standing with M. de Persigny and perfect docility. M. de la Guéronnière held the rank of Director-General, something like Under Secretary of State; M. Imhaus, though his duties will be similar, is assigned an inferior position.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD.—The last letters from Halifax state that the Nova Scotia gold discoveries continued to attract attention. In addition to the deposits at Tangier, others have been found at Margaret's Bay, to the westward of Halifax, and at a place called Musquodobi, in the interior. Some of the quartz at Tangier is alleged to have yielded twenty ounces to the ton, but the various statements made are without corroboration from any one possessing scientific knowledge.

COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.—An influential deputation of merchants and members of Parliament waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few days since to press upon him the importance of continuing the bi-monthly mail to China. Mr. Gregson, M.P., mentioned as reasons why the Government should return a favourable answer that, according to advices which he had just received, the Emperor was dying, and the Trepings were nearer Peking than they had ever been before. Mr. Gladstone, who was not able to confirm this startling intelligence, said that, with regard to the question of the subsidy, he must take time for consideration, and in the meanwhile he thought it desirable that the deputation should confer with the Postmaster-General with reference to the proposed increase in the rates of postage.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston on Wednesday to confer with him on the subject of the slave trade. Lord Brougham, in introducing the deputation, referred with great satisfaction to the abolition by the Emperor of the French of the system of so-called free immigration on the east coast of Africa; and Mr. Charles Buxton thought that measures should be taken to put a stop to the exportation of slaves at Wydah. Lord Palmerston said that the conduct of Spain in the matter of the slave trade was marked by "great insincerity," but that the rebuke which he administered to the Spanish Government the other night had induced them to send off to the coast of Africa a number of cruisers. The Government of the United States were now doing more than they had ever done before to suppress the slave trade. He spoke approvingly of the appointment of Consuls on the west coast of Africa, but thought it dangerous to make the attempt in the dominions of the King of Dahomey.

THE DEATH OF THE SULTAN.

It seems an examination made shortly before the death of the late Sultan revealed that one of his lungs was entirely destroyed, and the other nearly half so.

"Shortly after daylight on the 25th of June," says the *Levant Herald* of the 26th ult., "he was observed to breathe with unusual difficulty, and, as it speedily became evident that this was but the precursor of death, notice was at once sent to the Grand Vizier. His Highness, without even waiting till his own caïque could be got ready, hurried to the Palace in the three-oared boat which had brought the messenger, and on entering the Imperial chamber found that the final scene had already begun. Mehemet Ali Pacha, Riza Pacha, and two or three other high functionaries of the palace, surrounded the Imperial bed. His Majesty was still sensible, and, shortly after the entrance of the Grand Vizier, asked for water, which was handed to him by his Highness. Half an hour later he became insensible, and at about half-past eight expired. Intelligence of the event was forthwith dispatched to all the members of the Government. The new Sultan, Abd-ul-Aziz-Khan, was then invited by the Grand Vizier to meet his Ministers at the Old Palace, whither he proceeded at eleven o'clock, amid salutes of artillery from the ships and the shore batteries.

"Shortly after his Majesty's arrival, the sofa-throne used on State occasions was placed under the usual gateway, and, seated on that, the new Sovereign received the homage of all the high civil and military dignitaries of State, each kissing in turn the pendent tassel which represents the hem of the Imperial robe. Their Highnesses the Grand Vizier and Mehemet Ali Pacha stood close to his Majesty during the ceremony. The Sheikh-ul-Islam then read a prayer, to which the whole of the high functionaries present responded with aloud 'Amen!' The *beqat* then took place, when the whole of the out-circling crowd was permitted to rush in and kiss the vicarious tassel as had been done by the grandees. That uproarious part of the programme over, prayers were again read, and the Sultan retired within the Palace. Moukhtar Bey, the first *munaydi* (herald or crier), then proceeded on horseback to the bazaars, and there proclaimed—'His Majesty Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid Khan (whose memory is revered) having passed to another and better world, his glorious, mighty, munificent, and merciful Majesty, Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz Khan, has been raised to the throne in his stead.' Sub-criers were also dispatched all over the capital to repeat the same announcement.

About two p.m. the body of the deceased Sovereign, which had been conveyed to the Old Palace about eleven a.m., having undergone the usual ablutions, was placed in a plain deal coffin, similar to the shell which receives the remains of the humblest Mussulman. Over this were thrown the usual shawls, bearing on their centre the cipher of the illustrious dead, and at the head of the coffin was displayed the fez of the deceased, decorated on its front with the Imperial diamond aigrette. The funeral cortege passed along the *dıvanyol* into the square of St. Sophia, and thence by the tomb of Sultan Mahmud to the neighbourhood of the mosque of Sultan Selim, near which the mausoleum of the deceased Sovereign—erected some months ago under his own supervision—is situated. There the body was received by Hassib Pacha, who had already superintended the preparation of the tomb, and amid the prayers of the mollahs, and the audible sorrow of very many of the high personages present, all that was mortal of Abd-ul-Medjid was lowered into the grave.

"Later in the afternoon official notice of the death of the late Sovereign was communicated to the foreign legations. The installation of the new Sultan, consisting of the girding on of the Imperial sword at the mosque of Eyoub, will take place in a fortnight, unless delayed for a few days further by the recent death of Sheikh Kunkiar-Zadeh Chellaby Effendi, of Koniah, in whose family the right of performing this ceremony is vested."

THE GREAT FIRE.—DISCOVERY OF MR. SCOTT'S REMAINS.—The efforts of Mr. O'Connor to discover the remains of his late unfortunate partner, Mr. Scott, who perished at the great fire, were rewarded with success yesterday week. It was determined to examine one of the vaults in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where Mr. Scott was last seen; and for this purpose some rubbish which had been previously removed in the search and thrown into the vault was dug out. One of the men, while thus engaged, picked up a chain which Mr. O'Connor recognised as that which had been worn by the unfortunate deceased. He then ordered the men to throw away their shovels and pickaxes, and turn over the rubbish carefully with their fingers. In a short time they discovered Mr. Scott's watch, the key of his portmanteau, and all the cash he had about his person, consisting of £5 in gold, 6s. 6d. in silver, a penny, &c. Scattered about the rubbish they also found a few small pieces of bone, which, upon being examined by Dr. Vining, the district medical officer, were pronounced by him to be those of a human being. These, no doubt, were a portion of the remains of the lamented gentleman. The watch, of course, presents a battered appearance; but the coins are in a good state of preservation. With the key Mr. Scott's portmanteau has since been opened.

THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.—A meeting of persons connected with the mercantile marine was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern for the purpose of considering the propositions which have emanated from the Government relative to appointing officers from the merchant service to positions in the naval reserve. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it was desirable there should be a naval reserve, officered in part by masters and mates of the merchant service, that they should hold the rank of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants respectively, and be under the control of no one inferior to the grade of commander, and that the naval reserve should as far as possible be assimilated to the existing volunteer corps. It was agreed also that the feelings of the meeting, as expressed in the resolutions, should be embodied in a memorial to be presented to the Duke of Somerset, by the chairman, W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The two Houses of Convocation for the province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday, and the Upper House at once proceeded to take into consideration the resolution of the Lower House affirming that there were sufficient grounds for proceeding to a synodical action on the book entitled "Essays and Reviews." The Bishop of Chichester pointed out that the Bishop of Salisbury had lately instituted a suit against one of the writers of the book in question—the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams—and that, as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London would most probably be called on to act judicially in that suit, it was not expedient that their Lordships should proceed, under these circumstances, in the discussion of the resolutions of the Lower House. His Lordship accordingly moved a resolution to that effect, which, on being put by the Archbishop, was carried *nem. dis.*, and communicated to the Lower House.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE.—A vacancy has occurred in the office of Deputy Keeper of her Majesty's Records by the death, on Saturday last, at an advanced age, of Sir Francis Palgrave. The deceased was born in London in 1788, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1827, and was one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners. In 1832 he received the honour of knighthood for his general services and attention to constitutional and Parliamentary literature.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday with all the customary marks of respect. An inspection of the household brigade took place on the parade in front of the Horse Guards, the church bells were rung, and the Royal standard was hoisted on the Tower and other public buildings. In the evening almost every member of the Government gave a banquet, and there was a somewhat extensive illumination.

A TURNPIKE-ROAD NOT A PUBLIC HIGHWAY.—LIABILITY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO PAY TOLLS.—Mr. Payne, superintendent of police, applied, by order of the Commissioners, for a summons against the lessee of the Penge-road turnpike-gate for having demanded and taken toll for the carriage of the Duchess of Cambridge, though the usual exemption for the Royal family had been claimed. Mr. Norton observed that a similar application had been made in a case where toll had been taken for her Majesty's carriage; but it was then clearly shown that the road on which the turnpike-gate in question was placed was private property, and as such the proprietor was not subject to the laws that regulated the gates on public highways, and in that case the summons was not proceeded with. Under these circumstances, it would be useless to grant the summons. Mr. Payne then said he should not press for the summons.

MRS. PALMERSTON ACQUITTED.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in this case, in which the prisoner had administered laudanum to her four children, one of whom died. The unhappy mother was shown to be almost starving.

IRELAND.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CAMP.—*Saunders' News* says:—The quarters of the Prince of Wales, which are those formerly occupied by Lord Seaton, when Commander of the Forces in Ireland, can be seen by any one passing on the road through the Curragh to the encampment, from which road they are only a few yards distant. Two men of the Grenadier Guards are placed on sentry outside the entrance, and on the grounds inside, which are tastefully laid out, two small tents have been erected. His Royal Highness goes through the routine of military duties every morning with as much exactness as any other officer in the camp. When his morning exercises are over he usually, after lunch, plays some games of rackets.

THE PROVINCES.

THE CLAY-CROSS COLLIERY.—Extraordinary exertions have been made to gain access to the workings of the flooded pit at the Clay-cross Colliery. On Thursday week the bodies of three men and a boy were found at a point about 600 yards from where the examination commenced. One of these men was found standing upright and leaning against the side of the level; the other two men and the boy were found within a short distance of each other. These men were employed in forming a communication with some parts of the colliery when the water rushed in upon them, and there is every reason to believe that they had no communication with the other party, who are now ascertained to be in the north side of the pit, and they appear to have been quite unaware that any one was left in the pit besides themselves. There can be no doubt that the men whose bodies have been recovered from the mine lived for ten days or a fortnight after the accident, for it has been ascertained that there was at one time six feet of water where the men were found, and it is presumed that they followed the water as it gradually receded. They killed two horses, cutting off the hind legs of one of them, and carrying them upwards of 200 yards towards the mouth of the pit.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The constant loss of life from the explosion of steam-boilers, owing to defective construction or careless and inefficient management, becomes every day more serious, and requires that some effectual means should be adopted to put a stop to those frightful occurrences, or at least to guard against their increasing repetition. We have to record three terrible accidents of this nature. The first took place on the London and North-Western Railway, about four miles from Rugby, on Thursday week. A powerful locomotive engine had taken down the Irish mail-train from London to Rugby, where a supply of water was given to the boilers. The train then proceeded for four miles down the Trent Valley line, when the boiler exploded, inflicting frightful injuries to the driver, a Post Office clerk, and several passengers, caused by the sudden stoppage and break down of the train. An immense destruction of property also took place—the engine and boiler, with everything belonging to the structure, were broken into thousands of pieces. The noise of the explosion was distinctly heard both at Rugby and Nuneaton, and engines, with assistance, were speedily sent from both places. The driver and stoker were found at the bottom of the embankment, dreadfully scalded, and the stoker was so greatly injured that it is stated he died at a village to which he had been taken. The Post Office clerk was dashed with exceeding violence from one end to the other of the Post Office carriage in which he was, and he was removed, along with the engine-driver, to the Royal Hospital at Birmingham. The second accident happened on the premises of Messrs. Schrubbs, indiarubber webbing manufacturer, in Hoxton. While seven of the workpeople were waiting admittance on Thursday week in the boiler-house the boiler exploded, whereby six of the number were seriously scalded and otherwise injured, and one young man so to fearful an extent that he expired six hours after his admission to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On Wednesday morning a large boiler connected with the manufactory of Mr. Minchin, near Victoria Park, exploded, causing a great destruction of property, and in one instance loss of life, with serious injury to a number of persons. Unfortunately the people were all at work when the disaster occurred, and were with difficulty rescued from their perilous situation.

BURGLARS UNDERMINING.—A burglary of a most extraordinary character has been prevented at Barnsley. It appears that Mr. Allen, a butcher, found that the refuse water from his house would not enter the sewer, and a workman having been sent to ascertain the reason of the stoppage, he found that digging operations were going on in the sewer close to Mr. Allen's house. The hole was evidently being dug in the direction of the house next to the butcher's, which happened to be a jeweller's shop. The police were made acquainted with the fact, and night after night two men were observed to go up the main sewer, doubtless for the purpose of working their way into the jeweller's residence. They had nearly accomplished their task when they became aware they were watched, and decamped. They have, however, been captured. One of the men is a returned convict, the other is a ticket-of-leave man.

A DIFFICULT CASE.—Hardaker, a bootmaker at Leeds, was married a second time on Saturday week, upon which his first wife gave information to the police. It was then ascertained that he had previously married Catherine Conner. After marrying Catherine Conner, however, he discovered that she had been previously married to a man named James Lyons; and it is now stated that, when Catherine Conner married Lyons, Lyons was already married. It will be a rather difficult question, therefore, to decide to whom Catherine belongs.

ELOPMENT FROM THE AGAPEMONE.—A few days since one of the grooms at the Abode of Love made up his mind to escape from that interesting establishment, and accordingly he one afternoon proceeded to his room, where he commenced packing up his effects. Whilst so engaged a fellow-servant heard him rummaging about overhead, and entered the room to see what was going on. Perceiving the preparations which were in progress, he gave an alarm to some of the chiefs of that place. Meanwhile the would-be fugitive took as much of his property as he could conveniently carry and hurried off. His betrayer followed, and told him that Brother Thomas wanted him, but an answer was returned to the effect that Brother Thomas must go to him if that was the case, as he did not intend to go to Brother Thomas. The groom then threw his clothes over a wall, on the other side of which stood one Sayer's cart in readiness. Miss Hodder, another inmate of the Agapemone, also endeavoured to get away, but was detained. The groom proceeded to Bridgewater, and left his boxes at a house in Polden-street. Next morning he returned to the Agapemone, and fetched away Miss Hodder, with whom he returned to Bridgewater, and took the up train to London. Within a few minutes of the flight, certain of Brother Prince's disciples followed by way of the Cannington-road, but were unable to catch the groom and his companion.

EXCURSIONISTS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday morning a large party of excursionists visited Trentham Park, Staffordshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. About four o'clock a violent thunderstorm came on, accompanied by torrents of rain and showers of hailstones, which in a few moments whitened the entire surface of the park. When the storm began a number of persons ran for shelter under an elm. They had only been there a few minutes when a blinding flash of lightning, instantly followed by a peal of thunder, struck seven of the party to the earth. The remainder of those who were under the tree ran from the spot, and a considerable time elapsed before any one would venture near. At last some of the least timid approached, and, on examining the unfortunate people who were lying on the ground, discovered that one of the group—a young woman named Roe—was quite dead, and that the remainder lay perfectly insensible. It is hoped that the only death which will result from the fearful accident will be that above named.

A LION AT LAROK.—A travelling circus and menagerie visited Dartford last week. During a morning performance a young but powerful lion escaped from his cage by opening the fastening with his paws. The fact was communicated to the persons who were witnessing the horseriding within the tent, and excited some little terror there, which, however, subsided, as the animal did not make his appearance in that direction, but walked down the field towards the Ware-road, and sought cover in a hedge adjoining the goal. He was followed to the spot by the keeper and assistants, and, after many failures, a good deal of growling, and a few threats of coming out from his shelter and attacking his intended captors, a noise was made and passed round the lion, and he was pulled out. As the keeper was leading the lion along the field where the circus was erected the animal made a rush at him and nearly threw him down. He recovered his footing in an instant, and dealt the animal a blow on the head, which made him more docile. And so he was led to his cage.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—On Monday Mr. Mackley, a surgeon, of Bradford, was re-examined before the magistrates of that town on a charge of causing a false entry to be made in a certificate of death. The body of the deceased, Martha Curtis, a young woman who had been in the prisoner's service, was exhumed, and submitted to a post-mortem examination. The result of this, according to the medical testimony, went to show that the cause of death assigned was incorrect, and that the girl had given birth to a child a few days before her death. It was also proved that the certificate had been antedated three days. The prisoner was committed for trial.

RETAL STORY.—Considerable disgust was lately caused at Spa, says the *Constitutionnel*, by the decision of a wager of 2000*l.* between Baron Dumazil and M. Bernard, of Liège, the latter having backed his horse, a cob of the Ardennes breed, to run a distance of forty-eight leagues against a half-bred English horse belonging to the Baron. The maximum time allowed was sixteen hours. The horses started at half-past eight in the morning, and were to go three times to Liège and back. The English horse did two-thirds of the work, but broke down at Clénay, and is not expected to live. The cob did the whole distance, but died from exhaustion while being led to the stable.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE National Rifle Association opened on Thursday week under most unfavourable circumstances, sharp gusts of wind spoiling the shooting. The firing commenced soon after twelve o'clock with the first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize, open to all home and colonial volunteers, at a range of 200 yards. The twenty winners in this preliminary contest win twenty Whitworth rifles worth £25 each, with a silver medal to the best shot of all. The second stages are competed for at 500 and 600 yards by these twenty prize winners and twenty others who are nearest in the number of their points. The highest score gained during the day was by Mr. Dickens, of the Victoria Rifles, who marked 13 in five shots. The greatest number that could be got, by hitting the centre each time, is only 15. After him came Mr. Sergeant Dugan, of the 26th Lancashire, who scored 12. There were several 11s, 10s, 9s, and 8s. Captain Ross, the champion of last year, scored only eight, but he was suffering from inflammation of the eyes.

On Friday the wind was still much too strong, and, as before, blew directly across the ranges. So violent were the gusts before the shooting commenced that the new Swiss target was quite blown down, and all practice at this was therefore at an end. Owing to part of the programme on the previous day having been interrupted by the rain, the first stage of shooting for the Queen's Prize at 200 yards had to be got through before the regular business commenced. The result of the scores here showed at once how much the weather had told against competitors at the beginning. The average of the shooting was decidedly higher. The names of those who marked eight and upwards are as follows:—

200 yds.	200 yds.
Lawrence, 39th Middlesex ... 8	Timmins, ditto ... 8
Guy, ditto ... 8	Inglewood, 8th North York ... 10
Lawson, 32nd ditto ... 10	Hitchcock, 7th Wilts ... 12
Lamb, 11th Worcester ... 8	Marriott, 14th West York ... 8
Scott, 9th Wilts ... 10	Thomas, ditto ... 8
Rollingshaw, 5th Westmorland ... 8	Clarke, 27th ditto ... 9
Richards, 6th Tower Hamlets ... 8	Chapman, 12th ditto ... 9
Beasley, 1st Warwick ... 11	

After this the competitors proceeded to shoot for what may almost be called the second stage of the same prize at 500 yards, and the rifleman for the first stage of the Prince of Wales's Prize, at 200 yards, began their practice. In this the last-named preliminary contest the shooting was very good, and excited the surprise of every one. Mr. Ross scored 12, one of the highest scores made, and some volunteer competitors gave in a written protest to the council against this number being allowed, on the ground that Mr. Ross's father had always loaded his rifle for him. This was raising a novel point. After Mr. Ross, the most successful competitors were Mr. Hansom, of 1st Gloucester; Captain Gedney, 7th Norfolk; Sergeant Stout, 16th Middlesex; Sergeant Norsworthy, Oxford University; and Sergeant Green, of the 3rd Somerset, who each scored 10. There were a good many 8s and 9s.

The most important proceeding on Saturday, the third day of the great competition at Wimbledon, was the shooting at 600 yards range for the Queen's Prize, the longest distance at the first stage, which was a most important one, as the success in this range determined which competitors should be entitled to compete for the Queen's great Prize. The competition was carried on with great spirit throughout the day, and then was not concluded, for there were many ties to be shot off.

The ties were settled on Monday morning. The contest was to decide which twenty was to receive the prize of a Whitworth rifle, with the advantage of a place amongst those who were to shoot for the Queen's Plate; whilst the next twenty were also to become qualified to shoot for this prize. Finally the lists came out as follow:—

The first twenty comprised the names Sergeant Dugan, 26th Lancashire, who made 23 points; Hendrie, Ayrshire; Moir, Stirling; Kirkwood, 2nd Renfrewshire; Lieut. Brooks, 12th Middlesex; Rushton, 1st Northamptonshire, who each made 20 points; Goodcliff, 11th Herts; Bingham, Bristol; Adams, 1st Surrey; Robinson, 16th Middlesex; Jopling, South Middlesex; Smith, Midlothian; Rowe, 1st Devon; Burth, 14th North Riding; Scott, 9th Wilts; Plasket, Civil Service; Dickens, 1st Middlesex; Marriott, 27th West Riding; Stuart, 11th Middlesex; Beasley, 1st Warwickshire; who all made 19 points.

The second twenty were Jenkins, 2nd Glamorganshire; Russell, 29th Kent; Murdoch, ditto; West, 9th Essex; Reed, 1st Cambridge-shire; Greg, 27th Cheshire; Gortage, 1st Bucks; Thomas, 4th West Riding Yorkshire; Hitchcock, 7th Wilts; Green, 3rd Somerset; Norsworthy, Oxford University; Morison, 2nd Renfrewshire; Davidson, 11th Norfolk; Lawson, 32nd Middlesex; Lord Bury, Civil Service; Milner, South Middlesex; Parr, 47th Lancashire; Horner, 7th Dorset; Ensign Jackson, 32nd Kent; Mr. Moodie, 3rd Lanark.

The competition for the Prince of Wales's Prize came to a close on Monday. Mr. Ross missed four out of his five shots at the 600 yards range, and only marked 1 at the fifth, thus reducing his score to 18. The winner was Captain Robertson, of the 10th Perth Rifles. He marked 21 points. There were five 20s, five 19s, four 18s, and not less than sixteen 17s. The shooting throughout was splendid.

Tuesday the shooting was continued with the contests for the Duke of Cambridge's Prize and that given by Lord Ashburton, to be competed for by such public schools as have enrolled corps. The match between the public schools, however, was alone brought to a definite conclusion, and resulted, after a most exciting contest, in Rugby winning the prize by two points. The schools which contended were Rugby, Harrow, and Eton, each of whom sent up eleven competitors. Five shots were allowed to each gentleman at 200 and 500 yards. The match seemed to excite the greatest interest, and the practice-ground was better attended than on any previous occasion since its opening.

Soon after the shooting commenced it became evident that the contest lay entirely between Rugby and Harrow. The firing of the competitors from these schools showed a steady high average, and though the best shot of all, Mr. Howard, was among the Etonians, his individual exertions were fruitless to change the fortunes of the day. Eton at 200 yards only marked 54 points, and at 500 21; Harrow scored 58 at 200 yards and 31 at 500, making 89 in all. Rugby made the same number (89) at the two ranges, with nine shots still to fire at the 500 yards. Every one, therefore, looked on their triumphant success as certain. Whether the apparent certainty of the result made them careless or their exultation rendered their hands unsteady we cannot say, but certain it is that of the nine shots to follow to gain the prize the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th made nothing whatever, and left the score precisely as they found it—namely, 89 for each. The excitement was intense, for only three more remained to fire. The sixth came forward, and, after an apparently most steady aim, he, too, missed like the rest, and the hopes of Harrow rose high. Fortunately for the Rugbeians their last two men were more fortunate or more skilful, and scored one each, thus raising the number of points gained by Rugby to 91, and giving them a narrow majority of two over Harrow. The superb prize, which is a massive copy of the Cellini Shield, electrotyped in silver by Elkington, thus passed to the temporary possession of Rugby School. We say temporary possession, for, as the prize is to be competed for each year, it can never become the property of any school.

On Wednesday the interest of the display reached its culminating point. Each of the forty competitors for the Queen's Prize shot finally with Whitworth rifles at 800, 900, and 1000 yards range. The Whitworth rifle was adopted at these long ranges partly because it is more reliable than the Enfield at all distances above 600 yards, and partly because, being a weapon new to most volunteers, the practice they were enabled to make with it would be an additional test of their skill and judgment. One of the competitors being absent, the remaining thirty-nine were formed into two squads and

fired at different targets. Five of the candidates retired during the contest, and the interest of the match lay practically with the following gentlemen:—Mr. Jopling (2nd South Middlesex), Mr. Bingham (Bristol), Lord Bury (Civil Service), Mr. Brooks (12th Middlesex), and Mr. Rowe (1st Devon). Mr. Duggan and Mr. Moir, who at shorter ranges were the favourites in public estimation, fell completely behind. In the last round the interest was keenly excited to discover whether the five leaders would retain their foremost places. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Rowe each lost a point, and were thereby reduced to the second rank; but time after time the signal-flags responded to the shot of Mr. Jopling, Mr. Bingham, and Lord Bury, and at the close of the match their scores exhibited a triple "tie" of 18. General Hay then came forward and declared that, according to the rules of the association, Mr. Jopling, having distanced his present competitors at the previous ranges, was entitled to the coveted distinction.

The following comparative statement of the shooting made by the four competitors whose names head the list puts the superiority of Mr. Jopling in a very clear light, and exhibits the grounds on which the award of the council was made. At the long ranges, as already stated, the total score of three of these gentlemen amounted to 18. In the earlier stages the points obtained by them had been:—

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Jopling ...	11	5	4	20
Bingham ...	7	5	7	19
Bury (Lord) ...	6	5	6	17
Rowe ...	6	8	4	18

Adding those 20 points to the 18 obtained on Tuesday, Mr. Jopling's score amounts up to 38—a number of which Mr. Bingham's score, the next highest, falls short by one point.

Mr. Jopling, who, in gaining the Queen's Prize, receives with it the gold medal of the association, thus taking his "double first," and becoming the champion shot of England, unlike his predecessor, Mr. Ross, is one who owes his inspiration and training entirely to the volunteer movement. His instructor, in common with Lord Bury, who so nearly obtained the first place, was Sergeant Potter, attached to the Hythe School of Musketry.

The proceedings will not terminate till to-day (Saturday), when the Duke of Cambridge will review the volunteers on Wimbledon Common.

There was to have been a volunteer ball at Covent-garden Theatre last night (Friday), but it was postponed *sine die*. The reason for this is owing to various causes, the chief one being that the volunteer officers in the country are just now so busy preparing for their autumnal inspections and country gatherings that they could not come up to town for a mere ball.

A SUMMARY MEASURE.—A member of the 9th New York Regiment, named Townsend, while on picket guard at Fort Monroe, fell asleep. The guard next to Townsend went and awoke him, warning him, at the same time, of the danger and penalty of the crime. Townsend fell asleep again, and was once more awoke and warned by his comrade, but without effect. The third time the guard awoke him he said it should be the last, as, if he slept again, the order should be obeyed, and he should shoot him down at his post. Townsend fell asleep the fourth time, when, it is alleged, his comrade deliberately shot him, the ball entering the upper part of the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound.

THE HORSE RIDE IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—On Tuesday a deputation, headed by Mr. H. Lewis, M.P., waited upon the Premier for the purpose of acquainting him with the objections which are so generally entertained for the new horse ride in Kensington Gardens. Those objections were very forcibly stated by several members of the deputation, but without effect. Lord Palmerston defended the ride on various pretexts. Equestrians, he said, had their rights as well as pedestrians. The deputation suggested as a compromise that a portion of the park north of Rotten-row and south of the Serpentine should be given up to equestrians, and Kensington Gardens spared the injury with which it was threatened.

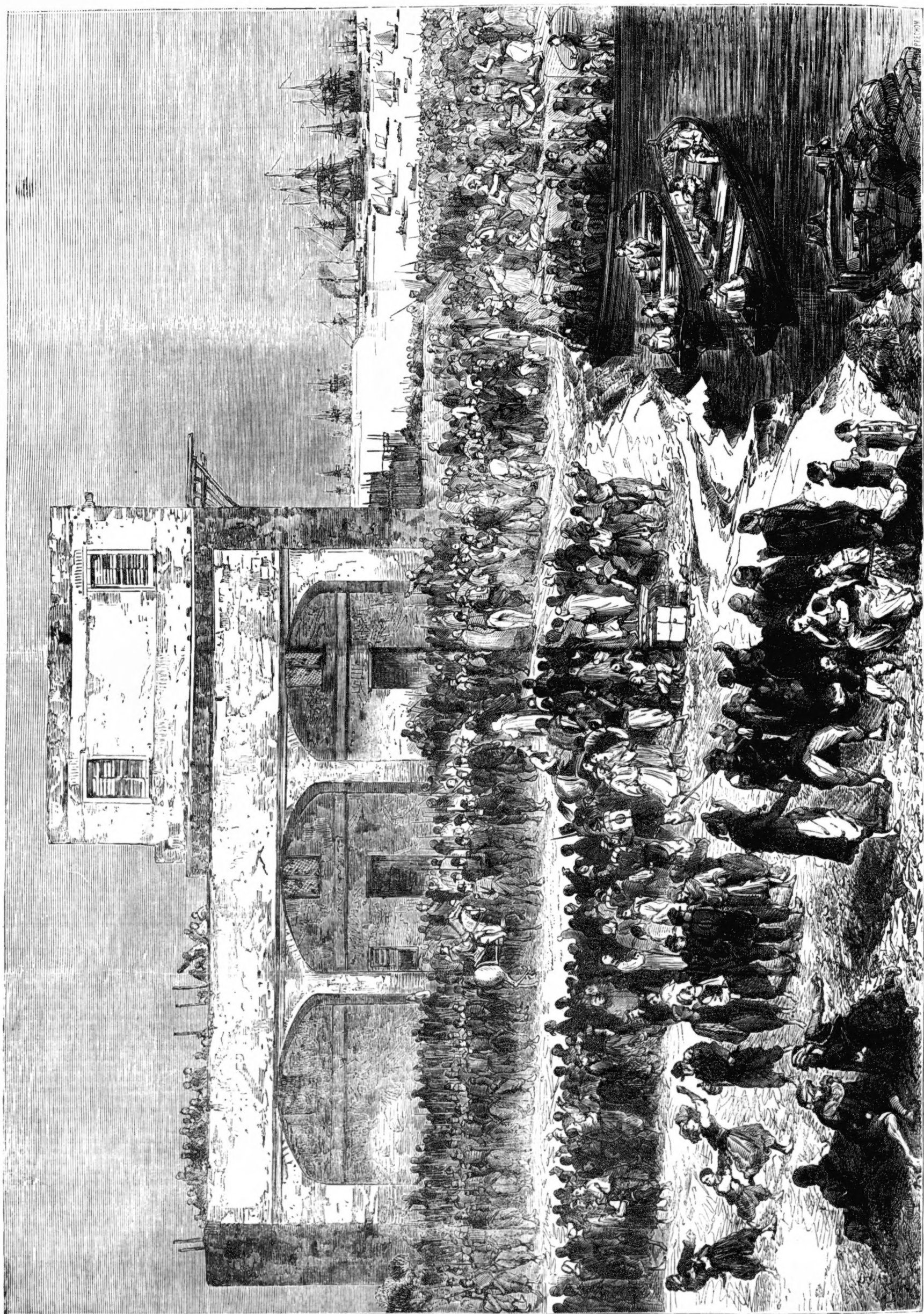
MEXICAN DEBTS.—A deputation of Mexican bondholders on Monday waited on Lord J. Russell, at the Foreign Office, on the subject of the Mexican debt. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Robertson, M.P., who stated that there were three points the deputation wished to urge on his Lordship:—First, the restoration of the 660,000 dollars; second, the enforcement of the agreements; and, third, the appointment of intervenors to receive the customs dues which were assigned for the payment of the debt. Lord J. Russell, in reply, stated that the owners of the 660,000 dollars were robbed of it, and that was admitted by the Mexican Government, and it must make the sum good. As to the agreements, they must be adhered to, and he had received a despatch from the French Government expressive of their intention of insisting on their observance, which was the course the Government of this country intended to adopt. As to the appointment of intervenors, he was not in possession of sufficient information to enable him to speak definitely on that point at present.

THE CAMP AT CHALONS.—A letter from Chalons states that the grand manoeuvres are to commence on the 15th of this month. The Duke of Magenta will pay particular attention to the cavalry, causing it to charge infantry formed in square over a distance of about 800 yards. A soldier during such a charge should be able to fire six or seven rounds, but in real warfare the effect produced upon him by the rapid approach of cavalry is such as to prevent him firing with anything like his usual quickness and precision. It is thought that by accustoming the soldier to the sight of cavalry charging, and by showing him what he can do, each man will obtain more confidence. The cavalry are to halt at twenty paces from the squares. This will be all very well for the infantry, but what will be gained for it will be lost for the cavalry, for the horses trained to stop at twenty paces from the squares will never be got any further when required to break them. Imitations are to be given of several of the most celebrated battles of the First Empire, and the officers will be required to show how the battles were gained, where skill was displayed, and where faults were committed.

EVACUATION OF SYRIA BY THE FRENCH TROOPS.

By the terms of the last Convention at Paris the French troops have finally quitted Syria, and, notwithstanding all the apprehensions which have been expressed respecting the occupation of Beyrout by a French force, there has been little hesitation in conforming to the stipulations. On the 27th of May the Borystene carried to Beyrout the order for the breaking up of the camp, and a few days after the embarkation of the men commenced. Very soon there remained in Syria only the zouaves, the hussars, three battalions of infantry, and a train squadron. Another day, and they had disappeared, leaving as the representatives of the army lately encamped in the Forest of Pines General Beaufort and the personal administration, who are left to make the final arrangements. There were not wanting proofs of the confidence and security with which their brave protectors had inspired the inhabitants; and, indeed, the departure of the troops was altogether a serious public occasion, if not a popular calamity, since it renews the trial of the Christian people of the Lebanon; and they can only hope that both Omer Pacha and Fuad Pacha may exercise sufficient vigilance to preserve to them the safety which there is no longer a single French uniform to represent. It may be safely expected, however, that measures will now be taken to render a further European intervention unnecessary. The expressions of the confidence felt in the protection of the troops was manifested by the toasts proposed by the Ottoman Commissioner at the parting banquet given by Fuad Pacha to the General and officers of the expeditionary force, the first of which was, "To Napoleon III., and to that brave French Army who have come to help us, and to whom Turkey is ever grateful." To this General Beaufort replied by saying:—"We regret that we should all quit the country before having finished our work. We hope, however, that the unhappy populations made to suffer so cruelly may at length, by the grace and wisdom of the Sultan, obtain the tranquillity and guarantees of goodwill to which they are entitled."

The appointment of Daoud Effendi, the new Governor-General of the Lebanon, who has immediately started for Beyrout, the presence of French Consuls in the cities, and of the French fleet off the Syrian coasts, are all at the present critical moment a great satisfaction to the people who have been the victims of the terrible fanaticism which ended in the late massacre.



THE EVACUATION OF SYRIA — EMBARKATION AT BEYROUT OF THE LAST BATTALIONS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA—UNIFORMS OF VOLUNTEERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

It would seem that a regular engagement between the Northern and Southern troops cannot be long delayed, since the positions occupied by each force are so ordered as to render the struggle definite, if not final.

The line of the Federal Army lately extended from the east, not far from Norfolk, and close to the Atlantic, westward to Cairo and the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, the base of operations being the city of Alexandria. The battle-front of the South took a concave line, having Norfolk on the east, Richmond at the centre, and Harper's Ferry on the west; so that the three positions correspond to those taken by the Northern troops, who could advance at will either on the front, or upon either point by itself, and so compel the South to divide its forces for defence.

By the orders of General Scott the Federal Army of the west, placed under the command of General Fremont, was to descend the valley of the Mississippi, ready for the grand attack, which was to commence in Virginia. The plan was a good one, for the Southern forces had evacuated Harper's Ferry as soon as the Secessionist Generals were aware that three corps-d'armée directed towards that position might come upon them at any moment. At the same time the march upon Manassas Gap goes on actively. This place, where the Southerners have planted a strong force, is a station of the railway on a branch of the Alexandria and Orange line. The Virginians had burnt the materials, destroyed several bridges, and torn up the rails in many places; but the Northern Army have repaired most of the damage, and were by the latest news availing themselves of the rapid means of transport.

The warlike spirit of the North continues unabated, and all classes are enthusiastic. Every regiment has the privilege of adopting its own name and uniform, so that both distinctive titles and striking costumes are numerous. Thus there is the Lafayette Regiment of Guards, wearing the French uniform; the Free Corps, the Montezuma, and of course the Garibaldi, to whom it is intrusted to carry, beside the Federal standard, a flag which has figured in the great General's army in Sicily and Naples.

One regiment of free-rifles, composed only of men who were already admirable shots, was organised immediately under the direction of Colonel Berden, who is himself one of the most practised marksmen in America, having last year accepted a wager with Mr. Dimmick, at Covington, in Kentucky, on which occasion he made twenty shots, at about 300 yards, at within an inch of the bull's-eye. The men composing this regiment have a pretty severe test before they are admitted, since they are expected to fire ten consecutive shots at a target, from a distance of 270 yards, and to leave no more than five inches between the centre of the ball and the bull's-eye. Any man who can do this can make sure of a man at 800 yards. Mr. Berden has secured a hundred and thirty men from New York alone, and he proposes to demonstrate to the Government at Washington the advantage of organising a competent rifle brigade by having a butt, of the height of a man, placed at 800 yards, from which distance each of his hundred and thirty marksmen will lodge a bullet in the target from their unerring rifles. In the event of an action, Colonel Berden and his men undertake to hang about the flank of the army and pick off the officers of the enemy.

Meanwhile inventors are sparing no pains to produce new weapons. Beside the Winans steam-gun, the cannon known as the Floyd has undergone experiment. It weighs several tons, and is intended for Fort Monroe. It throws an enormous ball a distance of more than 7000 yards.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 167.

THE TALK-ALONE MEMBER.

MR. VINCENT SCULLY, who has lately made himself somewhat notorious in the House of Commons, is not an ignorant, uncultured man, as some of your readers may have supposed. He was educated at Oscott, Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he took "science honours." In 1833 he was called to the Irish Bar; in 1839 he was made Queen's Counsel. He is, moreover, an author, for Dod tells us that he published a work upon "The Irish Land Question," a treatise on "Free Trade in Land," another on "The Channel Islands," and has contributed to Sausse and Scully's "Irish Chancery Reports." Mr. Scully first came into Parliament in 1852 as member for Cork County, and, with the exception of an interval of two years (from 1857 to 1859), he has sat for the same place ever since. From the first entrance of Mr. Scully into the House he has been one of its most pertinacious and prolific talkers. Some years ago he achieved a rather surprising feat in the way of talking. It was on a Wednesday morning, when the House sat from twelve till six. The Maynooth question was before the House, and he resolved to "talk it out," and he did it. He rose about half-past twelve, and continued talking until a quarter to six, when he was stopped by the rising of the Speaker to declare that the time was come when the debate must be adjourned. Mr. Scully, before he sat down, expressed his sorrow that he was obliged to close, as he had only half exhausted his matter. This is one of the most extraordinary feats of talking that has ever been performed, but it did not distress Mr. Scully. He seemed to be as fresh when he ended as he was when he began; and there is no doubt that he could have gone on pouring out his stream of talk for another six hours, or even twelve, with the utmost ease. Indeed, if we think of it—given a pair of tough leather lungs such as Mr. Scully possesses, facility of speech, and copia verborum, which all Irishmen have, and there is no more reason why a man should be exhausted by mere talk than there is that a bricklayer should be over-fatigued by twelve or even twenty hours of laying bricks. Of course there must be no passion and fervour, neither must the memory or the imagination be kept upon the stretch, but just open your mouth, and let the words roll out with only so much care as will keep them in passable grammatical order, and a six hours' or even a twelve hours' speech from a man with due toughness of lungs is perhaps not so very surprising a feat after all. Gladstone, of course, would feel somewhat distressed after a four hours' speech, because not only his physical but his mental powers would all that time be on the stretch; whilst Whiteside would probably faint, and be carried out of the House, if he with his passionate, energetic action were to attempt such a feat as that of Mr. Scully. But to Mr. Scully we imagine that the labour was by no means severe, for he indulges in little physical exertion, and, as to matter, why, he says just what comes first. He opens his mouth and out come the words. It is merely like turning the tap of a huge, exhaustless reservoir of water. But it will be asked by our readers, "Can there be anything worth listening to in Mr. Scully's talk?" Well, to this we can make no satisfactory answer, for we never listened to him, nor did we ever converse with a man who has. When Mr. Scully is on his legs we, in common with many others, consider that the House has suspended business for a time, and go our way. Having, therefore, rarely tasted of Mr. Scully's tap, we cannot give any decided opinion of its quality. But it may be again asked, "Why does not the House put Mr. Scully down?" Why does it tolerate these long, windy speeches which cannot affect its deliberations, and are such an inconvenient interruption to business?" To which we have to reply that there are some men who cannot be put down, and Mr. Scully is one of them. The attempt was made long ago, but it failed. Indeed, it was found to increase instead of mitigate the disease, for the more the House shouted and groaned the longer Mr. Scully talked. No! Some men are easily put down, for when a row is made their ideas get confused, words fail, and speech gets hoarse, and there is nothing left for them but to drop into their seats; but a man with face of brass and lungs of leather, to whom talking is as easy as barking is to a dog, and screeching to a parrot, how can you put him down? You might as well try to stop the flow of a river by

hallooing to it. All you can do is to nestle off to sleep; indulge in a reverie; or go your way and dine, or smoke, or write your letters, and return when the House has resumed. You must learn to consider such harangues as Mr. Scully's as parenthetic pauses in the proceedings—necessary evils, which cannot be cured, and therefore must be endured.

HIS LAST SPEECH.

On Thursday, July 4, Mr. Scully, however, did for once arrest and keep the attention of a full House; and no wonder, for surely the speech which he then made was the most extraordinary, the most astounding, that ever was delivered by mortal man. Whilst the members listened to it they felt disposed to mistrust their ears, and to fancy that the curious organisation which carries sounds to the brain had played them false. We, who were in the House when that speech was delivered, certainly had feelings of the sort. We could hardly believe that we were in the English House of Commons, but were disposed for a time to think that the whole scene was a phantasm conjured up by the imagination in a feverish nightmare dream. But no; it was no dream; for there sat Mr. Speaker and there stood Mr. Scully, and certainly that was his voice that pierced our ears. Well, we have been in the House some years now, and we have heard many foolish speeches, but such a speech as that we not only never heard, but never imagined. It was the culmination of folly. Nothing like it was ever heard before; nothing worse can possibly come after. It will stand in the "curiosities of oratory," and, if any one should collect the "curiosities of literature," as "Disraeli the elder" collected the "Curiosities of Literature," Mr. Scully's speech will certainly occupy the first page. Mr. Scully's object in rising was to make a complaint that he had been misreported, and to move for a Committee to inquire into the best method of securing authentic reports of the debates of the House. Mr. Scully's motion was stopped by the Speaker *in limine*, as out of order. The original question before the House was "That the Speaker do now leave the chair (to go into Supply)," since which an amendment had been moved by Mr. Dillwyn that all the words after "that" be left out in order to insert a resolution upon education; and the House having rejected this motion, and decided that the words proposed to be left out should "stand part of the question," it was clear that Mr. Scully could not move again that they be left out in order to insert his amendment; but, though Mr. Scully could not submit his motion, he could call attention to his case, and this he proceeded to do. He complained that he had been misreported, so misreported as to make him appear ridiculous to his constituents and to the world. The gravamen of his charge against the reporters may be put in a few words:—He used at one time to talk plain common sense; but the House would not listen to him, and so he was obliged occasionally to intersperse his more sensible observations with a species of Attic salt. He was forced to introduce some nonsense to induce the House to give him a patient hearing, and of course at this 'species of Attic salt'—this 'nonsense'—the House laughed; but the reporters had ingeniously contrived so to abbreviate and garble his speeches as to make his constituents believe that the House "laughed at rather than with the speaker." This was Mr. Scully's complaint; and to prove that it was well founded he, with a simplicity, or audacity, or folly (for we really cannot decide which it was), proceeded to read a letter which he had received that morning from Dublin, running thus:—"My dear Scully,—Pray, do not make such an ass of yourself. We are all laughing at your absurd speeches over here. The excuse given for you is that you are not right in your head," signed, "A True Friend." This, then, was Mr. Scully's complaint against the reporters, and this was the proof that the complaint was well founded. His friends had thought he had "made an ass of himself"—ergo, he must have been misreported. But it was evident, from the cheers and laughter which greeted the reading of this letter, that the House did not accept Mr. Scully's logic, but, on the contrary, reasoned in a wholly different way. "If your abbreviated speeches call forth such letters as these, what will your speeches if reported at full length evoke?" This, we gathered, was the reasoning of the House. And now we leave Mr. Scully. Amongst his private friends he has the reputation of being an able, cultured, learned man. And from all that we have heard we cannot doubt that this is so. But if it be so, what a strange dualism we have here! Is there anything in the atmosphere of the House of Commons that produces this change? One would think that some magician had power to hurl

his dazzling spells into the spongy air
Of power to cheat the mind with blar illusion,
And give it false presentments.

MR. BASS'S REBUKE.

When Mr. Scully sat down, Mr. Bass, who was sitting upon the floor of the House, and just opposite Mr. Scully, rose, and immediately the noise which prevailed was hushed, and every body was anxious to hear what he had to say. The reason for this was that Mr. Bass rarely speaks in the House; that when he does he has always something to say, says it with plainness and point, and never speaks long; and further, because he has lately taken upon himself, not without some effect, the office of censor of our loquacious, windy, troublesome speakers. Mr. Bass's speech on this occasion was truly admirable. We have seldom heard a rebuke more calm, dignified, and effective than that which he delivered to Mr. Scully; and if he did not feel poignantly the rebuke he must have a hide as well as lungs of leather. We doubt, however, whether it will have any effect upon Mr. Scully; for such men are impenetrable to reproof. Like the animal whom Job so poetically describes, "Their scales are their pride; they laugh at the shaking of the spear."

ANOTHER FACTION FIGHT.

Last week we had to chronicle a fight which kept the House in session until three o'clock. This week we have had another, which held us together until half-past three. The issuing of the writ for Wakefield was the *casus belli* of last week; the Universities Election Bill was the cause of the struggle of this. This Universities Bill is rather a singular measure. It introduces the novel practice of voting by papers and by proxy, and when it came on for the third reading, as the bill had never been discussed as a whole, and had been much altered in Committee, the Government naturally wished to have an opportunity for debating and considering it more fully than was possible at that unseemly hour. The supporters of the bill, however, were in strong force, the supporters of the Government but weak, and so the former determined to take advantage of their position and, if possible, secure the passing of their measure. This move, however, did not succeed, for the Government phalanx closed its ranks, doggedly resisted the third reading, and by successive motions for adjournment, at length defeated their foes. But it was half-past three before the victory was achieved, and it must have been four o'clock before the Speaker laid his head upon his pillow. And here it occurs to us to ask—Why the Government subs were not there? Why should their aged chiefs keep watch and ward whilst the young subalterns are long in bed? Eight more men upon the Government bench would have stopped this fight at two o'clock. Whose fault was it, then, that they were not there? Hayter in his time would have dragged them out of their cribs if they had dared in this manner to forsake their post.

THE BATTLE OF THE STYLES.

The fight between Lombardo-Gothic and Palladian, which has raged now for three years, is over, and it is peremptorily ordered that the new Foreign Office shall be Palladian. On Monday night Lord Elcho, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Layard made a gallant stand for Gothic; and, as far as argument could go, they clearly had the victory. But they were overwhelmed with numbers. Lord Palmerston, who hates the Gothic style as a certain person hates holy water, came down upon them, and they were so completely routed that they will never make head again. The accepted plans

are now hanging in the tea-room; they are by Mr. Scott. These plans we have seen, and have to report that of all the plans which have been exhibited we deem these to be the worst. There is a huge rectangular mass, long lines of square windows, regiments of pillars to support cornices which need no support, and pilasters supporting nothing. In fact, every fault in taste that can well be conceived—at least, so it appears to us. But the House will have it so; and so, therefore, it must be. It is one more fine chance thrown away.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN IMPROVEMENTS.

LORD SHAFTESBURY moved that a humble address be presented to her Majesty to assure her Majesty that this House had regarded with great satisfaction the progress of public works in various parts of India, and to beseech her Majesty that, with a view to confer further benefit on that country, she will be pleased to take into her immediate and serious consideration the means of extending throughout it as widely as possible the best systems of irrigation and internal navigation. He preface his motion by dwelling upon the importance of an adequate supply of cotton to this country. The principal requisites for promoting the growth of cotton in India were an extensive system of irrigation and a system of inland navigation. India presented great facilities both for the purposes of irrigation and the construction of canals, labour being plentiful and cheap. In addition to these advantages these works were extremely profitable; they protected the districts they traversed from famines and floods, and at the same time that they promoted the general welfare of the country they increased the revenues of the Government by rendering salt cheaper, and thereby increasing the demand for it. Having shown that by the opening up of the Godavery all these benefits would be gained, Lord Shaftesbury proceeded to show the capabilities of India for supplying England with cotton and flax, if only it could be made sufficiently remunerative by providing roads and canals to bring it down for shipping from the interior. In conclusion, he showed by statistics the enormous increase in the value of property in districts properly irrigated. In those districts the revenue had increased, famine disappeared, and a profit of 118 per cent for many years had been yielded on the original outlay.

EARL DE GREY AND RUSSELL stated, in reply, that the Government were quite alive to the importance of providing works of irrigation and the means of internal communication in India. Mr. Laing, in his speech on the Indian Budget, had given due prominence to the subject, and had shown that for the year 1861-2 there would be expended on these works £3,121,129, as compared with the sum of £2,897,671 for the year 1860-1. Altogether, half a million would be expended this year more than in the last, and the expenditure would be more exclusively on such works than at any previous time. The outlay on military works, such as barracks, would be decreased, and that upon works of irrigation and internal communication increased. Out of £1,500,000, no less than £1,400,000 would be exclusively devoted to such works. In addition, between eight and ten millions sterling would be expended by the Government and the railway companies in pushing forward the various railways now in process of construction.

The motion, after a few words from Lord Harris, was negatived without a division.

Several bills were forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, MR. KINGLAKE asked what progress had been made towards effecting those "full and adequate arrangements" which, in the Queen's Speech of August last, were said to be confidently looked forward to as the means for "securing the neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confederation; whether, pending the negotiations referred to in that speech, the continued occupation by France of territories which have been declared to "form part of the neutrality of Switzerland" is sanctioned by any provisional arrangement or understanding between the guaranteeing Powers. He called attention to the danger which seemed to be threatening the independence of Switzerland, and moved for copies of any further correspondence which may have passed in relation to the neutralised provinces of Savoy.

SIR R. PEEL described the policy as being dangerous to the liberty of Switzerland, and warned the Emperor that, if he thought he could invade the rights of that noble people, he would find himself mistaken. The Government and the people were prepared alike to repel aggression, and they would be deaf alike to the smiles and the flatteries of a despot.

LORD J. RUSSELL observed that it was now clear that before the Italian War, in 1858, an agreement had been come to between the Emperor of the French and the Prime Minister of the King of Sardinia by which a hope was held out that, if the King of Sardinia should be attacked by Austria and the result should be to give Lombardy and Venetia to Sardinia, Savoy and Nice were to be ceded to France. The result of the war, however, was not the conquest of Lombardy and Venetia, but ultimately Sardinia obtained Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. Lord John then gave a history of the negotiations which took place on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, the resolutions of the other great Powers, and the policy pursued throughout by the British Government. The English Government had never recognised the cession of Savoy to France, because they considered the rights of Switzerland would be invaded by that cession. The question of the neutrality and independence of Switzerland, as guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, remained as before; and it was for Switzerland herself to assert her own independence.

SUPPLY.

After a conversation on Irish convict prisons, the Speaker was at length allowed to leave the chair, and the House went into Committee of Supply, but, it being then twelve o'clock, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

WAKEFIELD.—BRIBERY.

The adjourned debate on the motion for a new writ for the borough of Wakefield was then resumed.

MR. SERJEANT PROCTOR (Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry) opposed the motion. No reason had, he said, been assigned for the issue of the writ, and the bribery at Wakefield, which had been practised by both parties, was gross, open, and systematic, implicating the whole borough.

MR. KNIGHTLEY supported the motion. The case of Wakefield was not distinguishable from other cases where the writ had not been suspended, and it was preposterous, he said, for the House to affect so much virtuous indignation on the subject.

SIR G. GREY said the House ought to show a determination to suppress bribery; and if this writ was issued, as a matter of course, it would be hardly believed that they were sincere. The Government opposed the motion, considering that a sufficient term of suspension had not elapsed.

MR. HENLEY thought the punishment had been long enough; and no proposal was made to disfranchise the borough.

The motion was supported by Colonel Smyth and Mr. Bentinck.

LORD PALMERSTON thought that the House should pursue a definite and decided course. Its character was involved in the decision of this question.

MR. DISRAELI was of opinion that the best thing was for the House to assent to the issue of the writ, and to take the earliest opportunity of considering the whole subject, providing for future cases.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the House was called upon to declare how it would deal with cases of electoral corruption. If it was indisposed to entertain proposals of general disfranchisement it should deal effectually with particular cases of gross and general corruption.

MR. MACAULAY and SIR W. JOLLIFFE spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Hodgson in his own vindication.

After a reply by Major Edwards, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 173 to 123.

MONDAY, JULY 8.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

EDUCATION.

LORD LYTTELTON asked the President of the Council whether the Government intended to propose any measures in Parliament, or to issue any minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, in pursuance of the report of the Education Commissioners, and drew the attention of the House to some parts of that report.

EARL GRANVILLE stated that the Committee of Council on Education had not sufficiently considered the recommendations of the Commissioners as to borough and county rates as applicable to educational purposes; and the Government did not propose to bring in any measure on the subject this year.

LORD BROUGHAM inquired why there was no mention of the middle school in the report?

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE entered into some statements of the labours of the Commissioners, and expatiated on the points in relation to the progress of education to which their attention had been particularly directed. He expressed a decided opinion that the present system of education under the Committee of Privy Council must break down, and he was in favour of borough and county rating.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO moved that, in the opinion of the House, it is not desirable that the new Foreign Office should be erected according to the Palladian design now exhibited in a committee-room of the House. This design was, in fact, the idea of the Prime Minister. In 1858 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of the public offices, and they recommended that the Foreign Office should be the nucleus of the whole, and also that the designs should be thrown open to the competition of the world. Premiums were awarded to seven designs by a Commission. The Government, however, decided that the matter should be placed in the hands of Mr. Pennethorne. Another Committee of the House was appointed, and they decided that the premiums awarded should be given; but they gave no opinion as to the style. Lord J. Manners, then Commissioner of Works, decided on a Gothic plan by Mr. Scott; and the new India Office was to be in the same style. With the change of Ministry came an alteration of the plan, and a new style was chosen by the Prime Minister. Mr. Scott was directed to make a Palladian design, which was, in fact, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston. The noble Lord then gave a summary of the opinions expressed in debates in the House on the relative merits of Gothic and Classic, and argued in favour of the former.

Mr. C. Buxton seconded the motion, and severely criticised the proposed Palladian design, and contended that the Gothic proper could be made as convenient as any classic building.

Mr. W. Cowper argued that what was called the Italian style was that which was generally adopted in this country, and in London especially, for buildings other than ecclesiastical. The Foreign Office was in a situation which connected it with a range of Palladian buildings, and was by no means in proximity with the Gothic pile of the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. LAVER objected decidedly to the Palladian style.

Mr. TITE pressed strongly the claims of the Classic style, and particularly of Mr. Scott's design.

Lord J. MANNERS, on the contrary, was entirely in favour of the Gothic; and protested against Mr. Scott—a purely Gothic architect, the first in the world—being forced to supply a design of a wholly different character to that in which he had won his reputation.

Mr. D. FORSTER followed on the same side.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that the real question was, what would the building cost? Mr. Pennethorne, the Government architect, had made an estimate of only £60,000 for building the Foreign Office; while the present estimate was £200,000. Looking to the excess of the original estimate for the Houses of Parliament, he believed that the cost of the Foreign Office would mount up to a million.

Lord PALMERSTON said that if he was to give an opinion as to the combatants for the two styles he should say that the supporters of the Gothic had been defeated. He argued that that style was no more English or national than that which was called the Classic. If this country had any national style it was to be found at Stonehenge, or rather in the mud huts of the ancient Britons. For all similar buildings in this country the Classic style had always been the most prevalent; and as to variety, good taste was simple, and bad taste was infinite, and so far the Gothic was open to variety. Seeing that the Foreign Office was falling down, the Colonial Office following its example, an India House being greatly wanted, and the State Paper House overflowing, he hoped that the House would not delay the necessary arrangements for erecting those buildings until a style was invented which would please every member of the House. He thought Mr. Scott's present plan combined beauty and moderation of expense, and in every respect adapted for the object in view.

On a division, Lord Elcho's motion was negatived by 188 to 95.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the vote for the Foreign Office (which had been postponed), and the remaining Civil Service Estimates, which continued under discussion till half-past twelve o'clock, when the Chairman reported progress.

APPROPRIATION OF SEATS.

On the consideration of the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill,

Mr. COLLINS moved, in the clause fixing the place of nomination in the Southern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, to omit "Pontefract," and insert "Wakefield."

After some debate, on a division, the amendment was carried by 107 to 94; so Pontefract was struck out of the clause, and Wakefield inserted. The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

Earl DE GREY and RUPON moved the second reading of the East India Council Bill, the object of which is to remodel and modify the Executive and Legislative Councils of India—the measure which has been so much discussed in the other House.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH pointed out that the bill proposed a radical alteration in the constitution of the Council; and although he agreed in the expediency of putting an end to the mischief and scandal which attended the present Legislative Council of India, and while there was much in the bill which he approved, yet the present bill went beyond what was found to be necessary by the experience of the two last modifications of the Council. He also objected to the provision enabling the Governor-General to add six or twelve new members at his discretion, as the effect of it would be to place him in a minority in his own Council, as the new members must be taken from the mercantile class, who desired to govern India on principles different to those on which the present Government was established.

The Duke of AROLY contended that the fears of Lord Ellenborough were not justified by the changes proposed by the bill.

Lord LYTTON thought it would have been sufficient to pass a declaratory Act defining the powers of the Legislative Council, without altering its constitution.

Lord DEBBY doubted the propriety of giving the proposed increase of power to the local Councils. The present Council needed reforming, as a little mock Parliament was wholly unsuited to the requirements of India.

Lord GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord Derby, stated that it was not intended to give any publicity to the proceedings of the Council in its executive capacity.

The bill was then read a second time.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IRREMOVABLE POOR.

The House, at the morning sitting, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the details of the Irremovable Poor Bill, commencing with the 9th, or rating, clause, the discussion of which and of the proposed amendments occupied the whole of the sitting.

In the evening, Mr. B. COCHRANE moved that the case of the Captains of the Navy placed on the reserved list by order of Council in 1851 be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. He stated the grievance to be that those officers were treated as if they had been placed on a retired, and not on a reserved, list.

Admiral WALCOTT seconded the motion.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE pressed the reasonableness of the proposition, and that, considering the ambiguity of the wording of the order in question, the claims of these officers ought to be allowed.

Lord C. PAGER said there was nothing of which the Attorney-General could take cognisance in the order. The intention of the Admiralty when it was issued was that these officers should not rise *pari passu* with those on the active list.

On a division the motion was negatived by 60 to 33.

AUSTRALIA.

In Committee on the Queensland Government Bill, Mr. MARSH moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to enable the Crown to erect districts of Australia into a separate colony or colonies. He stated his reason to be the entire absence of local government in New South Wales, while the Central Government, in which all administration was vested, was wholly inefficient; the result being the increase of democracy, communism, socialism, and, stranger of all, pauperism. The separation of these colonies into smaller communities would have done much to prevent these evils.

Mr. C. FORSTER said that the amendment was not consistent with the object of the bill, which was to enable the Crown to erect a certain wild district north-west of New South Wales into a separate colony. The amendment, however, proposed to redistribute the existing colonies in the southern and inhabited part of the country. He preferred, therefore, not to anticipate any feeling in the colony in that direction, which had as yet certainly not been brought before the notice of the Government.

Mr. CHILDERS urged that the question of extent of territory was the only one on which the home Government should decide for the colonies, and he thought the carrying of this amendment on the bill would act beneficially on the colonial Governments.

The amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through Committee.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, beginning with the vote for the Mint and coinage. The whole of the votes in classes 2 and 3 having been gone through the House resumed.

The East India Civil Service Bill was read a third time and passed. The Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill was read a third time and passed. Other business was gone through, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FICTITIOUS SAVINGS BANKS.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Fictitious Savings Banks Bill,

Sir F. BARING stated the object of the bill to be to prevent the establishment of a class of so-called savings banks which were got up by persons solely for their own private advantage, and did not come within the rules and regulations laid down by the law for the government of such institutions. The enactments prevented the adoption of the name of savings banks by such establishments unless they were placed within the restrictions of the law.

Mr. W. FORSTER, considering that the bill would interfere with banks which now worked remarkably well, that it was unequal for, and that it did not fairly carry out the views of the Select Committee upon which it was professionally founded, moved to defer the Committee for three months.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. BAINE.

Objections were urged against the bill by Mr. HENLEY and Mr. BAXTER; Mr. HUBBARD, on the other hand, pointing out evils under the existing law which required a remedy.

After some further discussion, in the course of which Sir G. O. LEWIS expressed an unfavourable opinion of the measure, Sir F. BARING, observing that it would be impossible to go on with it, withdrew his motion.

This subject, however, continued to be discussed with a view to future legislation. Ultimately the order was discharged and the bill withdrawn.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr. HUBBARD moved the second reading of the Church Rates Law Amendment Bill, the object of which is to enable any Dissenter who desired to exempt himself from the payment of church rates to do so on a declaration that he was not a member of the Church. Having made some general remarks on the state of the church-rate question, and expressed his anxiety that it should be settled on a broad basis of conciliation, he stated his intention of not pressing it this year, and moved that the order be discharged.

After some discussion, the bill was withdrawn.

VACCINATION.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Vaccination Bill, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE objected to it, urging that two years ago it was arranged that no compulsory legislation on this subject should take place until an inquiry had been made. He moved its rejection.

Mr. LOWE said that in 1853 a measure for compulsory vaccination was passed, and was now law. There was a defect in that measure, inasmuch as it did not provide for the expenses of persons suing for the penalties imposed; and the Act had fallen into disuse. The object of this bill was to remedy that defect. He said that previous to a system of compulsory vaccination the deaths from smallpox were very numerous; but from that time they decreased, until the Act fell into desuetude, when the mortality rose again; thus showing that the mortality, or otherwise, was in proportion to the amount of vaccination.

Mr. MITFORD expressed his gratification that the Session was not to pass without an attempt to remedy the present inefficient system.

The amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through Committee.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS.

Mr. TITE moved the second reading of the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which is to explain and amend the authority of the district boards.

Mr. LOCKE moved the rejection of the bill.

The hon. member was speaking when the debate was adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills—viz., Cork Infirmary, New Provinces (New Zealand), Offences in Territories near Sierra Leone Prevention, Public Offices Extension, Guildford Hospital, Landed Property Improvement (Ireland), Holyhead Road, and about forty private bills.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sydney, and the Earl of St. Germans.

The following bills were read a second time—viz., Tramways (Scotland), Tramways (Ireland) Act Amendment, Industrial Schools (Scotland), and Metropolitan Police Force Pensions Bill; the Poor Assessments (Scotland), the Harbours, Enclosure (No. 2), Local Government (Supplemental), Transfer of Stocks and Annuities Bills.

The Boundaries of Burghs Extension (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GALWAY MAIL CONTRACT.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Ker, said it was well known to hon. members that the Post Office authorities had intimated to the Galway Atlantic Steamship Company that the contract was at an end. What might be the result of the labours of the Committee now sitting upon the subject he was unable to state.

OUR AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if it is true that the English Ambassador at Vienna recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive the Hungarian Address agreed to by the Diet at Pesth unless such Address fully recognised his sovereignty and title as King of Hungary; and, if so, whether the British Ambassador was acting under instructions from the Government at home?

Lord PALMERSTON stated that there was no truth whatever in the report. It was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to send instructions, nor had our Ambassador at Vienna received any to justify him in interfering in the internal affairs of Austria.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. Hadfield, said it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the discussion of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill on Thursday in the ensuing week.

THE EDUCATION ESTIMATES.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Sir J. PAKINGTON called the attention of the House to the report of the Education Commission, and inquired if it has yet been decided by her Majesty's Government to what extent they intend to adopt the recommendations in that report?

Mr. HENLEY deprecated the present system of "cramming" that was practised in schools, by which young pupils were forced into the study of political economy and social science when they ought to be employed in mastering the rudiments of elementary instruction. The right hon. gentleman then entered into an elaborate description of what a schoolmaster ought to be, and the leading qualifications that ought to distinguish him in order to render him efficient in the discharge of his duties. The present system was, in fact, one of continual forcing from stage to stage, but without that solidity which a course of education at Oxford or Cambridge would give. He hoped the Government would give the matter their serious consideration, with the view of altering and improving the present system.

On the suggestion of Mr. LOWE the House went into a Committee of Supply, when the right hon. gentleman, as Vice-President of the Privy Council of Education, proceeded to reply to the speeches of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Henley. Mr. Lowe reviewed the progress made in the votes of that House for the education of the people. It had now reached the sum of £803,000, which, though large, had produced the most satisfactory results in the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the humbler classes. There were by the last returns 962,000 children receiving the benefits of a sound religious education. He admitted the truth of some of the complaints brought against the Government system by the Commissioners of Education, and could assure the House that the Government were doing everything in their power to remedy the evils complained of. He could not, however, concur in the scheme which they had recommended. It was the determination of the Government to continue the present system in all its organic elements. Although a kind of ridicule was attempted to be thrown upon some of the teaching in these schools, he for one thought that, in these days of strikes and of setting class against class, a little knowledge of the science of political economy would be most useful to the rising generation. He was also favourable to instructing the youth of the country in the advantages of ventilation, vaccination, and other subjects so important to the health and comfort of the community at large.

The discussion was continued a considerable time.

The Committee were then occupied for the remainder of the night in voting the Estimates.

CAROLINE.—The *Sentinel* of Toulon states that a girl, after some angry words from her mother, threw herself out of a third-floor window into the street. She fell on the pavement close to some persons who were sitting out to enjoy the fresh air. They hastened to take up what they supposed must be a dead body, but, owing to the young person's ample crinoline, which had acted as a parachute, she had received neither fracture nor wound, though she was greatly shaken.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT.

MONDAY, the 24th of June—the anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn—was the day chosen for laying the foundation-stone of the Wallace Monument. The Duke of Athole, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland, performed this ceremony. Upwards of two thousand volunteers took part in the procession, which was headed by Lieutenant-General Sir James Maxwell Wallace, K.C.B. (representative of the hero in the male line), and swelled by municipal representatives, trades' corporations, members of friendly societies, curling clubs, &c. The route of the procession, though extending to upwards of two miles, was crowded with spectators. The great variety of the costumes, as well as the extreme length of the procession and the imposing display of banners and decorations, all tended to contribute to the attractiveness of the procession as a spectacle—the sober grey uniform of the riflemen and the dark blue dresses of the artillerymen forming a fine contrast with the scarlet uniforms of the Engineers and the various brilliant colours in the curious costumes of the Freemasons, Oddfellows, Free Gardeners, and Sons of St. Crispin.

The features in the procession, perhaps, which attracted the greatest curiosity were the various national relics, interesting alike from their antiquity and from the numerous historical associations connected with them. The first and greatest of these relics was the "two-handed sword of Wallace." This interesting relic has been retained in Dumbarton Castle since Wallace was sent to London to be executed. It measures from point to point 5ft. 7in., and weighs 6lb. 7oz., forming, indeed, a "terrible thing" in such a hand as his. The hilt is covered with blue velvet. There were carried in the procession four weapons of almost equal interest. These were the sword of King Robert the Bruce; the sword of Sir John de Grème, the friend and copatriot of Wallace, who fell at the battle of Falkirk; the sword of Sir Richard Lundin, another friend of Wallace; and the sword of the Black Douglas.

The site selected for the monument is the highest point of the far-famed Abbey Craig, about two miles north-east of Stirling. Arrived at this spot, the Grand Master laid the foundation-stone with the usual ceremonies. A large quantity of heavy literature—"Wallace and His Times," "A Week at the Bridge of Allan," the "British and Colonial Masonic Calendar," "Alloa and its Environs," "Poems on the Occasion," &c.—was deposited within the stone, in order to give increased weight to it. The ceremony occupied nearly an hour; at the happy expiration thereof three cheers were given, and the various bands played "The Merry Maons" and "God Save the Queen," the whole concluding with a feu de joie by the riflemen.

The monument is to consist of a Scottish baronial tower, upwards of 200 ft. high and 36 ft. square, having walls 15 ft. thick at the base, and graduating from 5 to 6 ft. at the top. The masonry is to be of an enduring description, concreted with thin hot lime. At the east side of the tower is the keeper's house, between which and the monument is an open courtyard, entered by a massive circular arched gateway, having bold mouldings, in the Scottish baronial style, above which is placed the heraldic arms of Sir William Wallace.

Passing through the gateway into a stone arched passage, a straight flight of steps set in the thickness of the wall leads to an open octagon winding staircase, the walls of which are of solid ashlar work, projecting from the south-west angle of the tower and running up nearly its entire height. The walls of the staircase raking with the stair are pierced with arrowlet slits of lights continuously in each flight of steps to the summit of the square tower. Externally the walls of the staircase are bound about with imitation ropework, with bold moulded angles. This staircase conducts to several spacious and lofty halls, the ceilings and floors of which are fireproof, the floors laid with mosaic tiles. It is proposed to set apart these several rooms as visitors' and reliquary rooms, or museums for the reception of antiquarian relics illustrative of early Scottish history; and, should the funds permit, an appropriate marble statue of the illustrious patriot will be placed in the uppermost gallery or hall. The apex of the monument exhibits the form of an Imperial open crown of stone. The coronal top or crown is upwards of fifty feet high, and consists of eight arms, four springing from the angles of the tower and four from the sides, all converging and abutting in the centre upon an open staircase, and forming a series of flying buttresses, broadly ribbed, having the spandrels filled in with open tracery. The outer raking flanks of the buttresses are surmounted with massive crocketed pinnacles. The site is one of surpassing beauty, and from the monument may be had some of the most magnificent views of a plain of country nowhere surpassed for interest in Scotland, overlooking as it does the scene of numerous battlefields.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AT VICHY.—The semi-official prints of France continue to devote a large portion of their space to recording the movements of the Emperor at Vichy. We are told how the Emperor took a bath, how he enjoyed a cup of chocolate, how he took a walk, and how more "affecting incidents" occurred. The celebrated Jenkins, in his most exciting moments, never equalled the French semi-official scribe—*ex gr.*—"The Emperor took a walk along the main road, a great crowd following him at a respectful distance. A peasant who was crossing the road, in his eagerness to get out of the way of his Majesty, dropped his hat right before the Emperor's feet. His Majesty stooped, picked it up, and, beckoning the man, returned it to him. The grace with which this simple act of courtesy was performed charmed all who beheld it. A little further on an old man (of course), an old soldier of the First Empire, who was unable to make his way through the crowd, piteously exclaimed, 'After coming such a long way, shall I not see him?' A broad-shouldered fellow who heard these words took up the old man, and, elbowing his way through the throng, soon stood before the Emperor, and laid his burden at his feet before him, saying, 'Sir, he could not walk, so I brought him to you.' The Emperor shook hands with the old man, who withdrew, affected to tears, amidst loud cries of 'Vive Napoleon!' It is said that the Emperor suffers a good deal, but that his complaint affords no room for anxiety. The *Independence Belge* announces that "The History of Caesar," which his Majesty has been engaged on for some time past, will not be published for two years.

GREAT BOAT-RACE FOR £100.—A boat-race between John H. Clasper, the son of the renowned Harry Clasper, and Thomas Pocock, brother of the late celebrated William Pocock, of Lambeth, came off on Tuesday for £50 a side. The race created much interest, inasmuch as the north and south were here again antagonistic, and as the two men had rowed about the finest race on record a few months ago, when Clasper won. The men were again matched for the same amount as before, the distance being shortened on this occasion from Putney to Barnes. Clasper took a trifling lead, but was immediately overtaken, and they then rowed level for two hundred yards, when Clasper began to go away. Again Pocock came up, and a fine race ensued between them to beyond the Crab Tree. All this time Clasper had led, and here he began to increase the distance, leading by a length at Hammersmith. After this it was very close, but Clasper maintained his lead, and won by four lengths in rather over twenty-two minutes from starting.

GARIBOLDIAN DISPUTES.—A Garibaldian officer in Parma, who believed that an insult was offered to his chieftain by some regular officers at a dinner, issued a challenge to the whole company from whom the offence emanated. The challenge was accepted. He fought successively four antagonists, wounding three slightly, but to his fourth adversary he gave a mortal wound. The Minister of War has ordered the strictest proceedings to be instituted against all the parties amenable; but the Garibaldian officer is believed to have escaped into Switzerland.

SHOT-PRACTICE AT ICEBERGS.—Her Majesty's ship *Mersey*, on her recent passage to America, practised upon icebergs with her Armstrong guns. A shell was fired at a small iceberg about 150 ft. high, from a distance of four miles and a half. Such was the effect that a block of ice, judged to be of about one hundred tons, fell from the summit. This large weight falling from the top of the berg removed the centre of gravity, which caused the whole fabric to roll over and rock to and fro. Further trials were made with other projectiles supplied to the Navy—namely, hollow shot, percussion, shrapnel, and fuse shell, molten iron shell, &c.—all tending to exhibit one feature in modern warfare at sea—namely, the extreme probability of every vessel being in flames soon after she is engaged.

THE TUBURY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The inquiry into the late fearful railway accident at Tubury was brought to a close on Saturday. After hearing the evidence of the Government inspector, the jury returned their verdict, finding that the train was travelling at too rapid a pace; that the line was not in a good state; and that the engine and guard's van were overthrown in consequence, and the driver, fireman, and guard thereby killed.

THE PRINCIPAL BATTALION MOVEMENTS EXECUTED IN THE PRESENCE OF GENERALS INSPECTING VOLUNTEERS
FROM SKETCHES BY SERGEANT D. C.

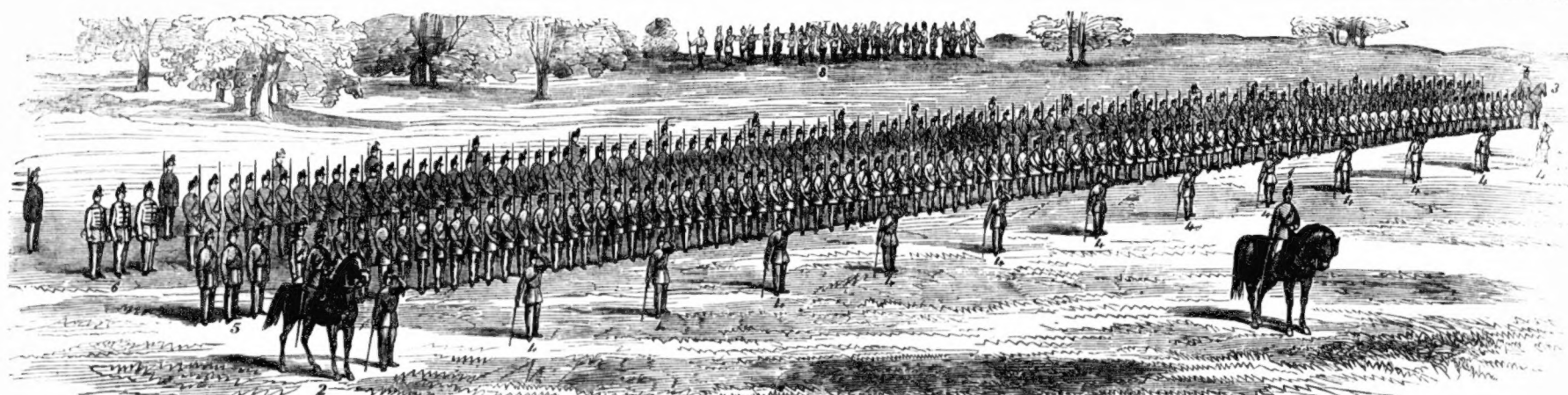


Fig. 1. The Lieutenant-Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. The Officers. 5. The Staff. 6. The Buglers. 7. The Supernumerary Rank. 8. The Band.
ROYAL (OR GENERAL) SALUTE—PRESENT ARMS

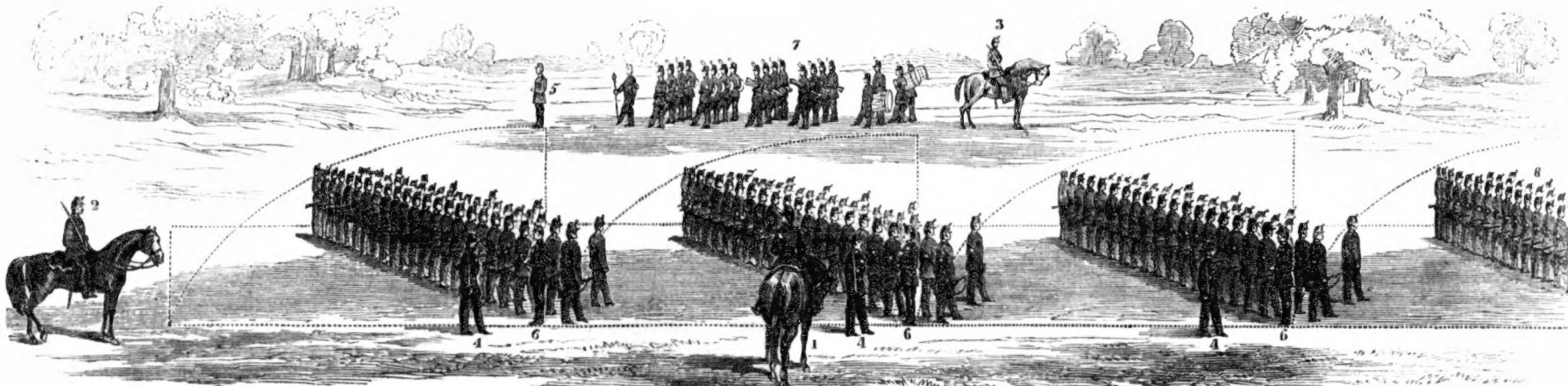


Fig. 1. The Lieutenant-Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. Captains of Companies. 5. Covering Sergeants. 6. Pivot-men. 7. The Band.
A BATTALION WHEELING FROM LINE INTO OPEN COLUMN, RIGHT IN FRONT.

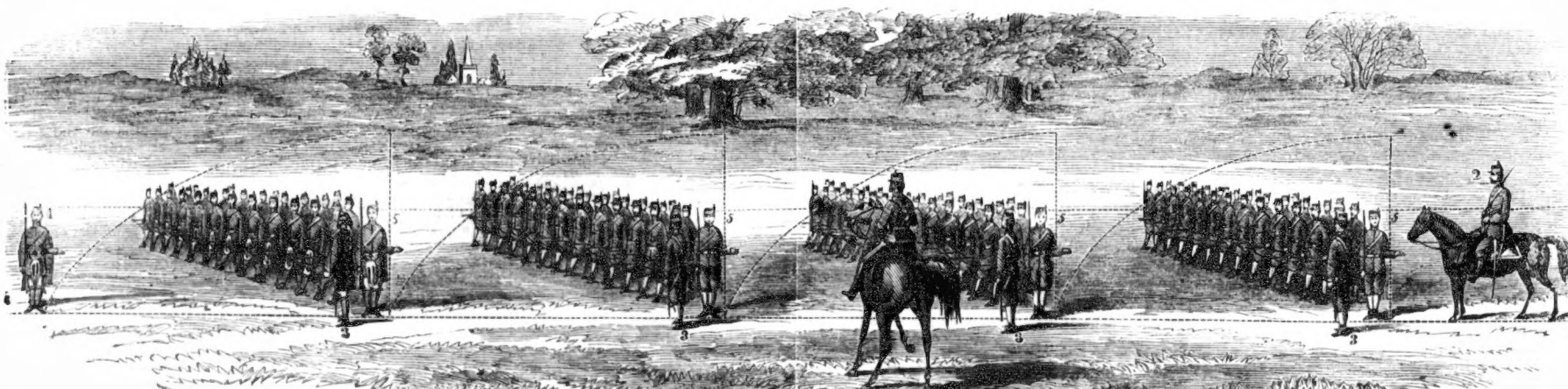


Fig. 1. The Lieutenant-Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. The Captains of Companies. 5. The Covering Sergeants. 6. The Pivot-men.
A BATTALION WHEELING FROM OPEN COLUMN OF COMPANIES INTO LINE.

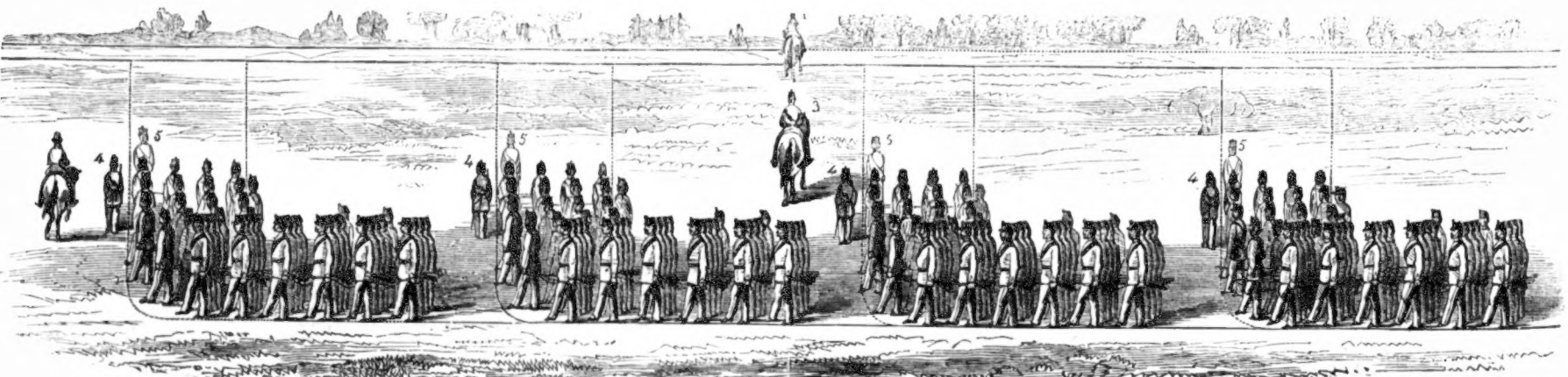


Fig. 1. The Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. The Captains of Companies. 5. The Covering Sergeants.
FROM RIGHT OF COMPANIES PASS BY FOURS TO THE REAR.

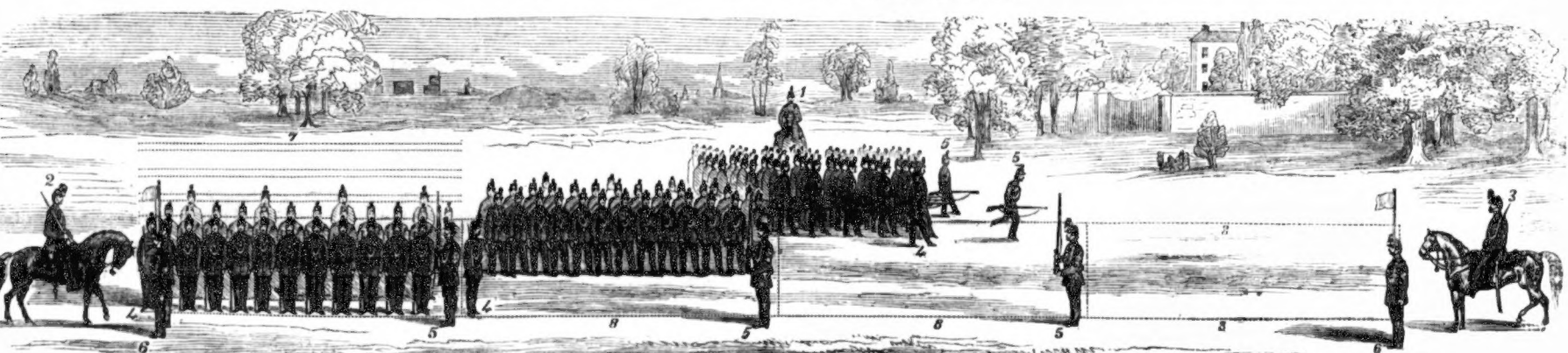


Fig. 1. The Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. The Captains of Companies. 5. The Covering Sergeants. 6. The Battalion Aides. 7. The Original Formation of the Column. 8. The Future Line.
A BATTALION IN QUARTER-DISTANCE COLUMN RIGHT IN FRONT DEPLOYING ON THE LEADING COMPANY.

PREPARATORY TO THE GRAND REVIEW AND FIELD-DAY AT WIMBLEDON BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.
THE MIDDLESEX (LONDON IRISH) RIFLES.

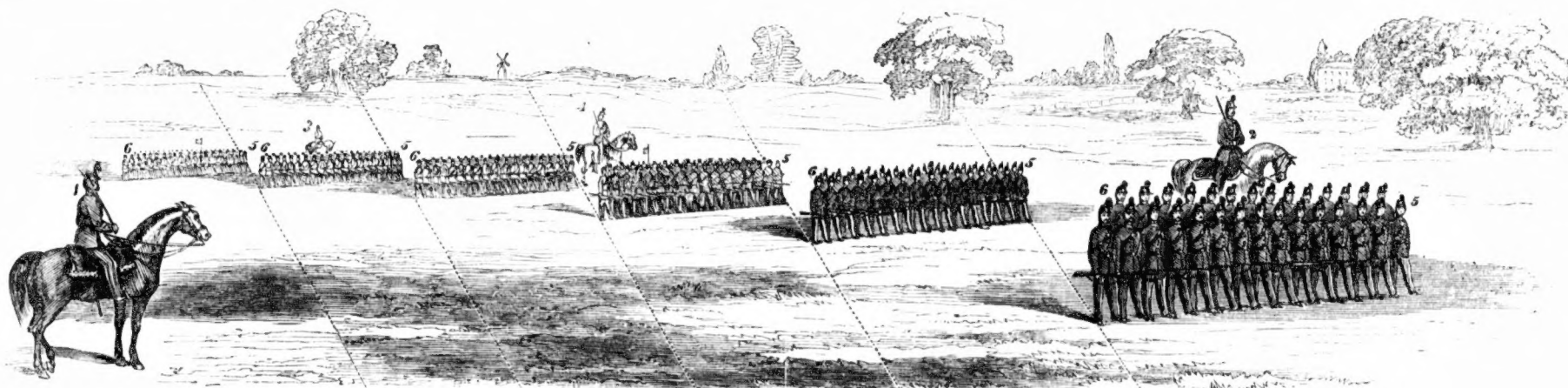


Fig. 1. The Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. The Junior Major. 5. The Captains of Companies. 6. The Covering Sergeants.
A BATTALION ADVANCING IN DIRECT ECHELON OF COMPANIES FROM THE LEFT

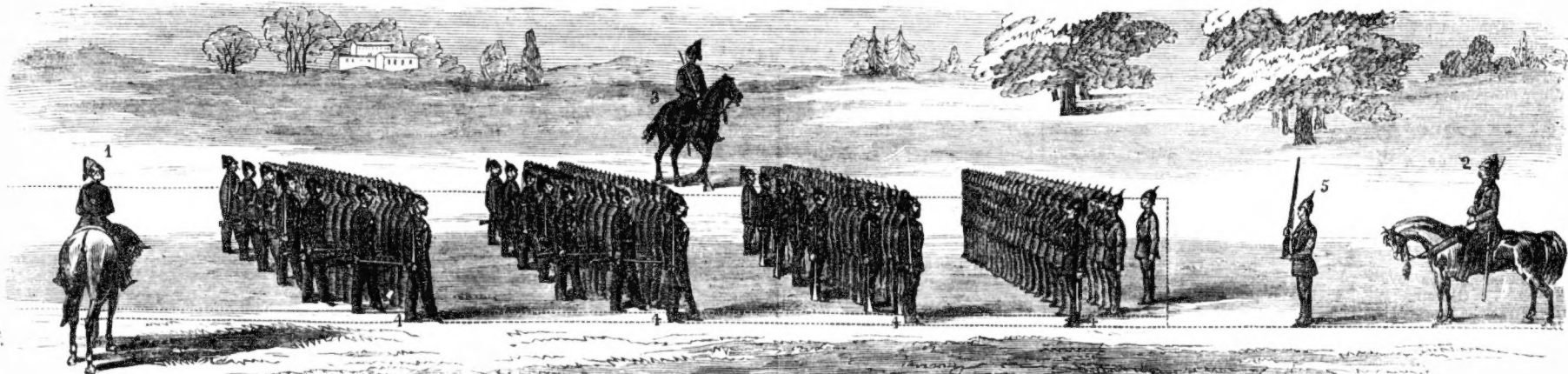


Fig. 1. The Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. The Captains of Companies. 5. The Covering Sergeants.
A BATTALION CLOSING TO QUARTER-DISTANCE COLUMN ON THE REAR COMPANY.



A BATTALION FORMING A HOLLOW SQUARE TO RECEIVE CAVALRY.

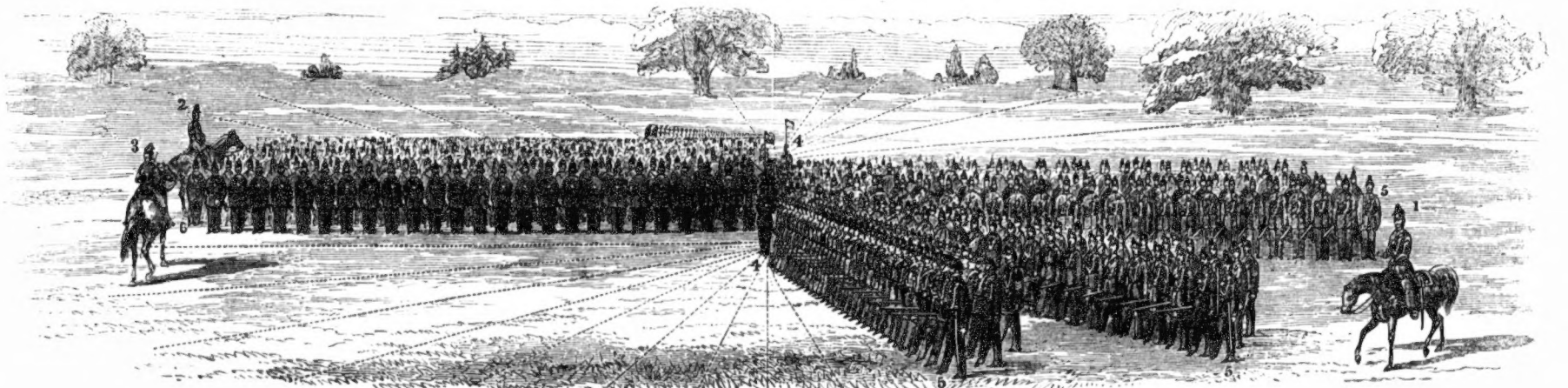


Fig. 1. The Lieutenant-Colonel. 2. The Major. 3. The Adjutant. 4. The Covering Sergeants. 5. The Lieutenants.
A BATTALION CHANGING ITS FRONT BY THE COUNTERMARCH OF SUBDIVISIONS ROUND THE CENTRE.

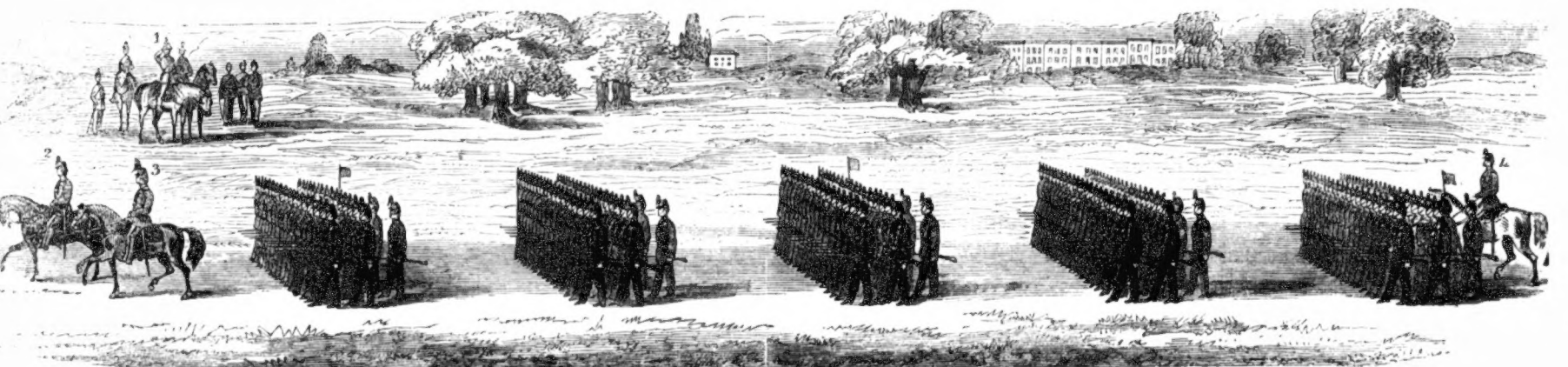


Fig. 1. The General inspecting. 2. The Lieutenant-Colonel. 3. The Major. 4. The Adjutant.
A BATTALION IN OPEN COLUMN OF COMPANIES MARCHING PAST IN QUICK TIME.

THE PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS AND EVOLUTIONS OF A BATTALION.

DURING the early progress of the present volunteer movement a little book was issued, under the patronage and with the sanction of the War Office authorities, containing a portion of the squad drill, the elements of skirmishing, and an outline of position drill. The contents of this little volume was considered by the military authorities of the period quite as much as a volunteer force ought to master of the art of soldiering. Some even of our eminent Generals had so poor an opinion of the capabilities of a citizen soldiery that an apprehension existed that they might in their enthusiasm be allured beyond their depth and flounder in hopeless uncertainty in the intricacies of line and column entanglements. The late General Sir Charles Napier in his famous letter on the defence of London, published in 1852, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a volunteer force, told the volunteers to learn only seven things, and to let no one persuade them to learn more. The embodiment of volunteers, however, in large numbers progressed with a rapidity which astonished even its most sanguine promoters; the establishment of independent companies, which was the original idea, was at least in the metropolis, as well as in all the important provincial localities, entirely abandoned, and battalions became the order of the day. Battalion drill was then, of course, a necessity, and the thousand and one theories appertaining to a future guerrilla force, which had been ventilated in the newspapers, floated down the stream of oblivion.

The inspections of volunteers which have taken place within the last few weeks have borne testimony to the success which has attended the energy and perseverance of the regiments, which have severally won the warmest encomiums from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clyde, Colonel M'Murdo, and other Generals of eminence.

The formation and evolutions of a battalion consist of line and column movements, deployments, formation of squares, and changes of front in echelon.

The evolutions of a battalion are effected by a combination of the minor movements that have been practised in squad and company drill. Battalions move as component parts of a brigade, and should work with a constant view to the more extended movements of a brigade.

FORMATION OF A BATTALION IN LINE.—When a battalion is formed in line there is to be no interval between the companies. Both companies and battalions when in line are formed in two ranks, with the distance of a pace between, and a third, or, as it is called, the supernumerary rank, at the distance of three paces, and which consists of the supernumerary officers and sergeants. The Captains take their position on the right of the front ranks of their several companies, and the covering sergeants on the right of the rear rank covering the Captain. When the battalion is alone the commanding officer may be in front, but when in brigade his place is about twenty paces in rear of the centre. The Major's place is six paces in rear of the centre of the right wing. The band is placed nine paces in rear of the supernumerary rank, and the staff officers behind the band.

FORMATION OF A BATTALION IN COLUMN.—Every column must consist of a succession of companies, subdivisions, or sections, each arranged in the same manner. In open column each company, subdivision, or section is placed at a distance equal to its own breadth from the one immediately in front of it, measuring from the heels of the front rank of the one to the heels of the front rank of the other. A quarter-distance column is placed at the distance of quarter its breadth from the company in front of it, and a close column at two paces from the company immediately before it. Each company in the column has its supernumerary rank one pace in its rear. In column the Captains are on the left of the front rank of their several companies; the Lieutenants in rear of the second file from the right of their companies; and the covering sergeants in rear of the second file from the left of their companies. The left flank of each company is called the pivot flank, because it is the base of all the wheels.

The Lieutenant-Colonel's place is outside the Captain on the pivot flank of the leading company, the Major's is on the reverse flank of last company but one, and that of the Adjutant on the reverse flank of the centre company.

DEPLOYMENTS are formations of line from column made on a front base by the flank march of fours.

FORMATION OF SQUARES.—Men are formed into squares to resist cavalry. They should be formed four deep, leaving a space in the centre for the officers, non-commissioned officers, &c. Company squares are formed solid—that is to say, in a compact mass. Both in hollow and solid squares the two front ranks kneel and slant their bayonets outwards, while the two rear ranks keep up an incessant fire.

Squares are formed from both line and column. In column, sometimes on the leading company, sometimes on the rear company, and sometimes on the centre company, according to circumstances.

MOVEMENTS AND CHANGES OF FRONT IN ECHELON.—There are two descriptions of echelon formed from line—the direct echelon and the oblique echelon.

The direct echelon is formed by companies marching successively direct to the front or rear, commencing from either flank of the battalion, at any distance from each other that may be named by the commanding officer. The direct echelon is formed for the purpose of advancing or refusing a flank.

The oblique echelon is formed from line by wheeling companies or parts of companies forward to either flank. The oblique echelon is used when a battalion is required to take ground diagonally to the front and to a flank or when a line is required to change its front.

INSPECTION OR REVIEW OF A BATTALION.—FORMATION.—The battalion will be drawn up in line at open order, and a camp colour will be placed at 80 or 100 paces in front of its centre.

RECEIVING THE GENERAL.—When the reviewing General arrives in front of the centre of the battalion, at a distance of about fifty or sixty paces, he will be received with a salute, the men presenting arms, the officers saluting, and the band playing. The caution and command will be, "General (or Royal) Salute—Present Arms!"

The General having passed round the lines (the officers and men having previously shouldered arms), the rear rank takes close order, and the command is given, "Open column right in front!" on which the battalion will break into open column of companies right in front, and march past. The field evolutions are then proceeded with. In a general review the marching past concludes the ceremony.

There are no less than sixty-two battalion formations and movements, independent of the firings. There are many of them, however, which are seldom used. The most leading are, "Left wheel into line," when the battalion is in open column of companies right in front; "Open column right in front," when the battalion is in line; "From the right of companies pass by fours to the rear;" "Front turn and square on No. 1;" "Re-form column;" "Deploy on the leading company;" "Retire in left from rear of right;" "Advance in direct echelon of companies from the left;" "Halt, and form square;" "Close to quarter-distance on the leading company;" "Close to quarter-distance on the rear company;" "Change front by the counter-march of subdivisions round the centre;" "March past, in quick time."

The skirmishing movements of a battalion are less numerous than the battalion movements, there not being more than about twenty. They are—a battalion extending in skirmishing order from quarter-distance column; a battalion in quarter-distance extending to a flank; a battalion in quarter-distance extending, half its companies skirmishing, half in support; a battalion extending in skirmishing order from line; relieving skirmishers; reinforcing or extending a line of skirmishers to a flank; the alarm, or look-out for cavalry; closing on supports; closing on reserve; flanking parties; passing a bridge, or short defile, in contact with an enemy.

Our Engravings, in most instances, describe the intermediate

action of each formation: thus, in those movements which are performed by wheeling, the men are represented as midway between the commencement of the wheel and the halt, and the same in movements performed by advancing or retiring. The general salute, the formation of square, and marching past, represent the completion of the formations.

Firings, although properly appertaining to the field exercises of a battalion, we are obliged to reserve for a future article and series of Engravings.

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NOTICE.—Next Week the TITLE and INDEX to VOL. XII. will be published. It will be printed on a separate sheet, price One Penny. Subscribers should order the Index of their Booksellers at once, as it will be supplied apart from the Paper, at the purchasers' option.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

MR. TURNBULL AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

THE verdict in the case of Turnbull versus Bird may be very good in point of law, but it will give satisfaction to no liberal-minded man in the three kingdoms. Mr. Turnbull, a gentleman of great acquirements, was employed by the Master of the Rolls to calendar the Foreign State Papers from the time of Edward VI. to the year 1688. His duty was, not to write a history, but simply to summarise the contents of certain documents placed in his hands by the Keeper of the Public Records. It is admitted on all sides that for this office Mr. Turnbull's studies eminently fitted him. But he is a Roman Catholic; he thinks well of the Jesuits; and therefore no sooner was his appointment known than half a dozen religious societies, with the Protestant Alliance at their head, demanded his dismissal. Of course, they were not likely to accomplish their design by simply raising a cry of "Catholic!" It was necessary to go farther, and work upon the well-known fact that every Catholic is dishonest. The Protestant Alliance, through its secretary, Mr. Bird, declared that the papers intrusted to Mr. Turnbull were "most important documents relating to the Reformation"; and it was suggested that he would probably falsify or destroy them. In vain did Mr. Brewer, a clergyman of the Church of England, explain that it was to him that all the "important documents relating to the Reformation" had been confided. In vain did Mr. Hardy, the Keeper of the Public Records, declare, first, that no papers of a controversial character had passed, or were to pass, through Mr. Turnbull's hands; secondly, that the calendarer did his duty ably and faithfully; and, thirdly, that if any documents were tampered with the offence must be instantly discovered. All was of no use. Mr. Turnbull was a Catholic; not only a Catholic, but a "pervert;" not only a pervert, but an absolute admirer of the Jesuits. The Protestant Alliance and its followers stuck to their text, without, however, taking the trouble to verify it—which they either did not think necessary, or were incompetent to do. Mr. Hardy offered to place Mr. Turnbull's calendar, with the original documents, in the hands of anybody who chose to compare them. He told Mr. Bird to bring down fifty members of the Alliance, and he would give them as many numbers of the catalogues, and read the original documents to them. But neither Mr. Bird nor anybody else accepted the invitation. The Alliance was fighting for a principle, and could not condescend to particulars. Mr. Turnbull might have done his work faithfully in this instance; but he was a Catholic, and no Catholic is to be trusted with the public records, because he will probably destroy or falsify those which reflect unpleasantly upon the history of his Church. This was the cry of the Protestant Alliance, and Mr. Bird was its mouth-piece. Other religious societies proved themselves equally zealous. Exeter Hall joined the hunt; and the end was that Mr. Turnbull was hounded out of the Record Office.

Not quite the end, however; for upon Mr. Turnbull's resignation comes this action for libel against Mr. Bird. We confess we think the action ill-advised. It is as clear as day that Mr. Turnbull has been grossly ill-used; but he should not have trusted to a jury for redress. The twelve were good staunch Protestants to a man, no doubt. They had heard of Jesuits and probably found it easy to believe an admirer of the order capable of anything. At any rate, they evidently did not believe Mr. Bird's insinuations malicious, but to be simply an expression—perfectly justifiable—of popular opinion. We beg to differ from the twelve, from Mr. Bird, and from popular opinion, if that potential element in modern society really is in favour of the Protestant Alliance. It is insufferable that a useful public servant should be driven from office, that the honour of a man of unimpeachable character should be dragged through the kennel, because he disapproves the Reformation, or holds his own views on the trial of Garnett. Yet this is exactly what has happened in Mr. Turnbull's case; and beyond the sympathy of the generous few, and the satisfaction of having displayed the ignorance of Mr. Bird and the intolerance of his employers (as was done upon the trial), he has no redress whatever.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED arrived at Montreal on the 28th ult. and met with a hearty reception. He was to leave on the 29th for Quebec.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN ordered twenty days' Court mourning for the Duchess of Kent.

"THE EMPEROR," says a letter from Vichy of the 5th, "to-day took his second bath, and while in it his Majesty breakfasted on chocolate; Dr. Alique, the consulting physician, remaining in an adjoining cabinet. The crowd constantly assembled round the bathing-rooms."

THE NEAPOLITAN GENERAL BOSCO is said to have arrived in Paris to challenge Count de Noé to fight a duel. The cause of quarrel is contained in the book written by the Count on the siege of Messina.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, SIR WILLIAM AHERTON, has been re-elected to represent the city of Durham in Parliament.

A DWELLING-HOUSE in Lloyd-street, Manchester, suddenly fell in, yesterday week, killing two children and injuring several others.

A COW DIED at DUMFRIES, a few days ago, from sunstroke.

THE REV. J. T. WHITE, B.A., formerly of Magdalen College, Cambridge, a clergyman of the Church of England, has joined the communion of the Church of Rome.

THE CONTEST OF PROVINCIAL BRASS BANDS will take place at the Crystal Palace on the 23rd and 25th of this month. Four prizes are to be given; three of these are instruments ranging in value from eighteen to twenty-five guineas. Upwards of a hundred bands intend to compete, many of them belonging to volunteer rifle corps.

"THAT A BISHOP OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH," says the *Athenaeum*, "can under any circumstances tolerate polygamy will appear to many persons rather startling. But the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, not only tolerates polygamy, under certain circumstances, but defends it on the grounds of religion and humanity."

THE NORTH OF FRANCE has been ravaged by a succession of storms, which have destroyed property to a large extent.

MRS. GOLDSCHMIDT (Jenny Lind) sang at Dudley House on Thursday week for a charitable purpose. It is stated that this wonderful artist's voice is as fine as ever.

THE TOWN OF TRAUTENAU, at the foot of the Reisingebirge, in Bohemia, and the centre of the linen manufacture of the district, was nearly burnt to the ground on the 27th of May.

MR. E. DAVIES has just completed the model for a statue in bronze of Wedgwood, the great potter, to be erected at Stoke-upon-Trent.

THE REV. J. FRANCIS LEWIS, D.D., has been appointed Bishop of the new Canadian diocese.

MR. C. WALLCOTT, a midshipman of H.M.S. Victor Emmanuel, died on the 10th ult. from a sunstroke received whilst at a picnic in Cephalonia.

COLONEL LUKE WHITE has been returned, unopposed, for Longford, in place of his father, Colonel Henry White, resigned.

THE CITY OF TURIN, and almost every town and village in Piedmont and all over the peninsula, are busying themselves with monuments to Count Cavour. The Turin and Genoa Exchanges have ordered busts for their halls. Parliament will vote money for a great mausoleum in Santa Croce, the pantheon of Italian glories at Florence.

TWO COLLIERIES FOUGHT AT MANSFIELD, a few days ago, and one of them received injuries which occasioned his death. A verdict of "Manslaughter!" has been returned.

A FIGHT TOOK PLACE last week, at Preston, between the 10th Regiment of Foot and the police, in which severe injuries were inflicted on both sides.

AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE, the duty on refined sulphur imported into Spain for the cure of the vine disease has been reduced to 2 reals 40 cents per quintal under the national flag, and 6 reals 40 cents under foreign flags.

ALL THE PALMS AT KEW GARDENS, some of which are sixty feet high, are now planted in the open grounds, so that the visitor may now walk among a grove of these beautiful and useful exotics on a level with their lofty trunks, and obtain such an idea of their magnificence and beauty as has no parallel in Europe.

THERE WAS A ROSE SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE on Saturday, which proved a great source of attraction. The visitors had every reason to be satisfied with the exhibition.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE has lost another of its eminent men. Mr. Richard Grainger, the architect and builder of all its newest and most magnificent streets and public buildings, died on Thursday se'night, in the sixty-third year of his age, after half an hour's illness. He began life as a journeyman carpenter.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FETES OF THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS took place on Saturday. Mr. Milner Gibson presided, and presented the prizes to the successful scholars.

PHILADELPHIA, which has a population only one-fifth that of London, has more than twenty steam fire-engines.

TWO PRIVATE FETES are to be given at Cremorne Gardens, on Thursday, the 18th, and Wednesday, the 24th inst., in aid of the Distressed Spitalfields Weavers and the Spitalfields Emigration Fund.

COLONEL DURAND has resigned his seat in the Council of India, we hear. The appointment to the vacant seat is vested in the Council.

A NEW CORNICHE PARAPET placed on a house opposite the Marble Arch fell a few days since. A man named Moore and his two sons were at work on a scaffold in front of the house at the time. They were hurled to the ground, and all three dreadfully injured.

A WAGONER employed at Ponder's End fell under the wheels of his wagon, and was killed. A rather elderly man who witnessed the accident was so shocked that he died next morning.

A LITTLE CHILD, evidently of European parentage, and about five years old, was discovered the other day in the Delhi poorhouse. She is supposed to be one of the survivors of the massacre of 1857.

THE LAUNCH OF THE SCREW-CORVETTE RATTLESNAKE, 21 guns, took place on Tuesday.

WE REGRET TO LEARN OF THE DEATH, on the 27th of May, at Calcutta, of Richard Trench, the eldest surviving son of the Dean of Westminster, aged twenty-five.

LORD PALMERSTON laid the foundation-stone of the Vaughan Library, at Harrow, on Thursday week (the annual speech-day.)

ON THE YORKSHIRE MOORS, near Whitchy, some workmen engaged in felling timber last week met with a slab of stone covered with vegetation. On raising it a cavity was disclosed containing 125 silver coins, chiefly crowns and shillings of the Charleses, Elizabeths, and James. The greater part are well worn.

THE *Kerry Post* says that Lord Castlereagh has written to Killarney, giving directions to have Kenmare House fitted up in all haste for the reception of her Majesty, who may be expected to arrive on the 26th proximo.

A BROTHER AND SISTER NAMED GRIFFIN, of Cullen, in the county of Tipperary, have been fully committed on the charge of having poisoned their brother.

THE NEW CEMETERY situated on the line of the Great Northern Railway at Colney Hatch, and occupying 150 acres, was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of Rochester.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND CARPENTERS at MARSILLAS are out on strike, and the inhabitants would be starved but for the military authorities having lent a certain number of soldiers to the master bakers. Disturbances of a rather serious character appear to have been anticipated.

THE REV. LLEWELLYN POWELL has been sentenced, at Liverpool, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing money and silver spoons from an hotel.

ILLNESS seems to be unusually prevalent amongst crowned heads; for we hear that the King of Wurtemberg has had an attack of apoplexy, which, though slight, has caused uneasiness, on account of his Majesty's advanced age.

SPAIN has, like England, just taken stock of her population, which is found to number only fifteen millions.

ACCORDING TO THE LAST ACCOUNTS FROM PEKIN, the death of the Emperor was so generally expected that the authorities were preparing the carriages necessary for his funeral.

THE ARKSTONE, A BANK OF ENGLAND CLERK at the Portsmouth branch, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for embezzlement.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPESSIER arrived in England yesterday week. They are staying at Claremont.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A conference of influential railway men has taken place in London in reference to the compensation for accidents question. It was resolved that a future conference should be held, at which all the railway companies of the United Kingdom should be invited to decide in what manner the question should be brought under the consideration of Parliament.

THE ISLINGTON OUTRAGE.—Frederick Strugnell, the man who attempted to murder the young woman at Islington, was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. His three companions were also convicted, and two of them, Quilter and Lane, were sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THERE is a little Reform Bill before the House, and now standing for third reading, which has not attracted much public attention, but which, to my mind, is of vast importance; in fact, if we have eyes to discover the meaning of this bill, and to foresee all the consequences which must ultimately flow from it, we shall see that this measure, if it should pass, will inaugurate a very great change in Parliamentary elections. It is a bill to allow the electors of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin the privilege of voting by papers and by proxy. The plea is that most of the voters of these Universities are non-resident; that it is highly inconvenient for them to appear in person at the poll; and that they ought to be indulged with this privilege. But a vast proportion of the county voters are non-resident also; and if the bill should pass it is easy to see that the same privilege of voting by papers and by proxy must also be given to all non-resident voters. My object, however, in calling your readers' attention to this bill is rather to notice the motive of its supporters than the important change which it inaugurates in Parliamentary voting. The opinion in the House is that it is mainly directed against the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is a sore place with Gladstone's enemies that he should represent the University of Oxford, and many have been the attempts to oust him from this honourable post. These attempts, however, have all failed; but it is said that the reason why they have failed is this—a great portion of the county clergy could not be got up; they could not pay the expenses of the journey themselves, neither could nor would the candidates take upon themselves these expenses. Now, these county clergymen would, it is thought, if they could be got up, turn the scale against the Chancellor. Indeed, it has been found, I understand, by analysis that the further you go a field the stronger you find the opposition to Mr. Gladstone. At Oxford the majority is in his favour; but in remote villages the clergy are for the most part against him. This is natural, as we all know. From of old, the villagers were always behind the spirit of the age—hence the modern meaning of the word pagan. It originally meant a villager, but, as the villagers were the last to embrace Christianity, a villager and a heathen came to be synonymous. I have said that the supporters of this bill are surprised by this motive. I can hardly believe that its promoters, Mr. Dodson and Lord Enfield, are. They, perhaps, proposed it in all simplicity; but it is manifest, from the fervour and passion which have been shown by "the gentlemen opposite," that they see something more in this measure than its promoters possibly described. It is hardly a secret that they are aiming at the expulsion of Gladstone from the University. Indeed, it is certain that there must be some very powerful motive at work beyond that which meets the eye, else why this sudden zeal in the Conservative party for so vast a change? The Liberal party, however, need not be alarmed; for, if this bill be carried, its provisions must ultimately be extended to counties, and then we shall see an opposite effect. The majority of your non-resident county voters, living as they do in towns, are, as is well known, of the other faction.

I rarely in this column meddle with the subject of crime; but I will take the liberty for once of swerving from my rule. A rumour of an extraordinary attempt at murder has lately been flying about the clubs and the lobbies of the House. The case is this. A certain French Count, whilst riding home on horseback from Richmond, so long ago as last Thursday week, suddenly felled his son, who was riding by his side, by a blow with a heavy hunting-whip. The skull of the youth was fractured by the blow, and the father, thinking that he was dead, called for assistance, and the young man was taken home, the father alleging that his son had been thrown from his horse. The son, however, was not dead, but recovered sufficiently to reveal the truth. Meanwhile the father, seeing how the land lay, escaped to France. The motive for this diabolical attempt was this. The son inherited property from his mother, which property will revert to the father on the death of his son. The story has not as yet, I think, appeared in the papers; and I at first could not believe that it was true, but, on inquiry, I have every reason to believe that it is substantially correct. The father is well known in the higher circles of society, and is described to me as a quiet, mild-looking man, one whom nobody would for a moment suspect of such a crime as this. The son is just under age. I have not heard whether he is likely to recover.

As the House on Tuesday got through seventy votes in Supply, and there are only about eighty more to get, there is no reason to doubt that Parliament will rise about the first week in August. Members are pairing off for the Session, and there are all the signs of the approaching prorogation.

Melancholy reports have reached me of the state of Lord Herbert's health; the worst is feared. It is rumoured that he has resigned office, but this I have learned is not true.

It is to be hoped that the Du Chailu controversy is at an end, and that the letters of Mr. Murray and Captain Richard Burton have completely established the fair fame of the little traveller. It was not imaginable that such men as Professor Owen, Sir Roderick Murchison, and Dr. Latham would have been easy victims to an imposture; and the corroboration of the most recent African traveller, and of a publisher so well known and so highly respected as Mr. Murray, has wiped away the last traces of Mr. Gray's, to say the least of it, crotchety and bilious disparagement. As to Mr. Malone—although every one must regret that M. Du Chailu so far lost his temper in regard to that gentleman as to emulate the behaviour of his gorilla protégés—some marked censure should decidedly have been bestowed upon the unwarrantably-offensive conduct of this bumptious Hibernian. Had the chairman of the meeting of the Ethnological Society performed his duty this fracas would have been avoided, as Mr. Malone should undoubtedly have been prevented from commenting on a work which he confessed he had never read. M. Du Chailu is allowed by those most competent to judge to have rendered service to the students of geography and natural history, and he may rest well contented with the position assigned to him by the savans of London.

The success of Mr. Jopling, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, will be hailed with satisfaction by very many who know him, not merely as a gentleman of good standing in the Government service, but as an accomplished amateur artist and excellent friend of art. We had occasion recently to speak highly of some of Mr. Jopling's productions exhibited this year at the new Water-colour Society. Those humorists who are good enough to sneer at Government clubs as fit for nothing but newspaper-reading and fire-poking will be surprised to hear that the winner of the Queen's Prize holds an appointment in the War Office; that the Colonel of the Civil Service Regiment shot a tie with Mr. Jopling; that Lady Albion Foster's Prize was won by a sergeant in the Civil Service Regiment; and that Mr. Plaskett, a member of the same corps, carried off one of the twenty Whitworth rifles, the only man in the United Kingdom who has carried off a Whitworth rifle two years in succession.

It is rumoured that there will shortly be published a letter to the editor of the *Saturday Review* from one of the gentlemen recently the subject of attack in that periodical. If this letter has the same effect as Mr. Bunn's celebrated "Word with Punch" the publication of it will be in no way to be regretted.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" has been revived at the PRINCESS'S. Miss Frost, an American lady, appears as Rosalind, and plays with some spirit. Mr. Phelps is the Jacques, and the cast generally is very good.

There has been an alteration in the intended arrangements with regard to "Othello." The Princess's will shortly close, and "Othello" will not be produced until the reopening, now fixed for Sept. 14. A little later would be better still: Londoners do not return home until the first week in October.

Mr. Joseph Robins, who will be remembered as the excellent Clown in the celebrated amateur pantomime, and who has since adopted the stage as his profession, is engaged by Mr. Wigan for the ST. JAMES'S. Mr. Robins takes a benefit at the LYCEUM on Monday next, when the principal attraction is a midsummer pantomime, in which he plays the Clown, and Mr. Hollingshead the pantaloons.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

The Season: A Satire. By ALFRED AUSTIN. *My Satire and its Censors.* By ALFRED AUSTIN.

THE necessary requirements of an illustrated journal prevent us from noticing all the works which are published, and allow us only to make mention either of books which will ultimately come into the category of standard literature—which are noticed under a separate heading—or of special works which form a portion of the town talk of the day, and the merits and demerits of which are generally discussed in this column. Of this last class are the two thin volumes of poetry the titles of which we have placed under our stereotyped heading. We use the word "poetry" advisedly, in contradistinction to "verse," because we feel that, notwithstanding the many serious blots with which they are disfigured, the works bear internal evidence of the real *affatus*, and we feel that their errors are errors of taste and judgment, which experience and judicious criticism can, and probably will, rectify.

The plot, the story, the aim, and end of "The Season" are easily told. Mr. Austin anticipated the wail of the Belgravian mothers, pointed out the sore of which those virtuous females complained, lashed the bad taste which permitted such festering corruption to exist in the midst of wealthy English society, but, at the same time, showed how the foul ulcer had grown, and to what extent its growth was due to the Belgravian mothers themselves and to the training they gave their Belgravian daughters. In heroic verse, bristling with quaint, alliterative antitheses, in lines full of closely-packed satire and pungent wit, he attacks the London life of the present day; gives vivid pictures of the park rides, evening parties, and favourite operas of the fashionable world; moralises, half-bitterly, half-humorously, upon their weak and vicious tendencies; sketches the career of a girl of family from her country maiden life to her heartless marriage, and, finally, to her divorce; and protests against the rottenness of that round of wrong which the upper ten thousand of England's sons and daughters are taught to look upon as life. Of this portion of his work we would say as little as possible. Granting that his descriptions have a strong substratum of truth; granting that his moralisings are prompted by a reverence for decency and propriety, and by a horror of that vicious taste against which he inveighs; fully granting that the greater portion of his poem is written with such strength and power, such evident scholarship, and such command of rhyme as has not been exhibited for many years; we feel that so slackly he has held the reins of his fancy as to permit himself to be run away with by a coarseness both of thought and expression which must inevitably exclude him from many houses where his volume would otherwise have been eagerly welcomed. But when he withdraws his pen from its vitriol standish and writes without attempt at effect we find in him the real poetic nature, and, in such lines as the following, recognise the real poetic ring:—

An honest time there was when girl and boy
Might love, and yet not jeopardise their joy;
When in faint laughs were fainter whispers drowned,
Yet was no ill suspected in the sound.
'Chance, did they stray to sit and smile apart,
No frowns arraigned their vagrancy of heart;
Unfettered, but unforced, instinctive youth
Erred into right, and trembled into truth.
Not e'en a parent prematurely pressed
The yet young secret from a basking breast.
Ripened by outer warmth, by inner sap,
It fell, spontaneous, in a mother's lap.
'You do not blame us, mother? Will not part?
'Tis not to-day I give him up my heart:
He stepped across its threshold long before,
And is its household god for evermore.
Could he scarce yet sustain a husband's charge?
(His fortune narrow, though his love was large.)
He was not exiled by a venal fate:
A boy might work, a maiden sure might wait.
Love, mingled with the grave concerns of life,
Tempered the toil and sanctified the strife:
No danger without, no hardship hard,
Risked for the promise of that rich reward.
It made his duller drudgery divine,
That brave resolve, "My darling shall be mine!"
While she could feel she helped him in his part,
Strengthened his purpose, purified his heart.
Till, aims accomplished, youth's brisk battle won,
They rushed together, mystic Two-in-One.

With a tolerable knowledge of the poetry of the century we venture to assert that, with the exception of the works of some of the *Dix Majors*, there has been no poetry sweeter in sentiment or better in expression than the above-quoted lines for many years.

It is, however, in "My Satire and its Censors," a rhythmical reply to certain criticisms on his previous work, that Mr. Austin has put forth his greatest strength and shown his greatest command of language, and, we are compelled to add, his greatest want of taste. The tone of the last production is radically bad. The attacks on the editor of a contemporary—who is dragged forth by name, whose personal history is minutely described, and who is gibbeted in a manner unknown since the palmy days of Dennis and Grub-street—are most indefensible; while his description of the starving critics of modern journals, who live in garrets, sell books given them to review for money to procure dinners, "eat for hunger and applaud for pay," and do a great many other scoundrelly and blackguard actions—including, of course, abusing Mr. Austin's poems—show that he is wholly and thoroughly ignorant of the matter of which he professes to treat, and lead us to receive all his other assertions (among them his protestations of his own love of innocence and nature) with a certain amount of doubt.

We could quote from the "Satire and its Censors" at length: there are passages in it which not merely in strength but in polish will bear comparison with anything in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," but for Mr. Austin's own sake we forbear. He has doubtless acquaintances by dozens who will applaud his rancour, and urge him on to fresh exhibitions of it. But, believing certainly that the time will come when he will regret this exhibition of temper, and having firm reliance in his real poetic capability, we will endeavour to forget his personalities and his cynicism, and will look forward with every confidence to the time when the right feeling of his heart, divested of all over-sensitive petulance, shall act in concert with his brain, and win for him—what is undoubtedly his due—a high position in English literature.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Mr. Parker Snow has almost completed his arrangements for another search for Sir John Franklin and his companions, of whom Mr. Snow feels confident he shall bring back new tidings, if none of the unfortunate crew survive. The yacht will leave London in a few days. We propose to give an illustration of her departure next week.

MR. EDWIN JAMES.—Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has taken his final leave, not only of his Marylebone friends, but of England. He embarked for Quebec last week in the *Great Eastern* on his way to New York, to seek a new fortune in the United States. Rumour says, with what truth we know not, that before his departure Mr. James was married to a rich widow, whose income was judiciously settled to her own use.—*Record*.

SALE AT NEWSTEAD ABBEY.—Yesterday week there was a sale by auction, at Newstead Abbey, of valuable effects formerly the property of Lord Byron. Many of the lots realised only moderate prices. The first printed copy of his early poems, with autograph, after a vigorous competition, fetched only £6; Mr. Webb being the purchaser; and a pair of brass candlesticks, used by his Lordship in college, were bought in by the same gentleman at £3 10s. Lord Byron's punchbowl, broken, but repaired, and not perhaps intrinsically worth so, realised £3 5s.

Literature.

My Own Life and Times—1741-1814. By THOMAS SOMERVILLE, D.D., Minister of Jedburgh, &c. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.

It is not wise to be disrespectful to trifles. They are often of more importance than important things. Had Thomas Somerville, D.D., been made a bishop it would have been the most important fact about him, and he would never have been heard of in our times. As it was, instead of other people paying respect to his head, he himself snapped the Achilles tendon in his own right leg, and accordingly stands a chance of going down to posterity. The accident mentioned gave him leisure to amuse himself by sketching his "Life and Times," and the results (now nearly some fifty years old) are before us. It is a good book; but, even at the horrible risk of occasioning a few fools to rush in where so many angels have feared to tread, it must be confessed that it is a book which almost any man, decently removed from the misfortune of idiocy, might gratify his vanity by writing. But, then, all those that are thus reminded that they have lives and times of their own must remember that their memoirs are not to be printed for fifty years; and, perhaps, after that period, it will matter but little to the autobiographer what readers think of him, what critics say of him, what buttermen and trunkmakers use him. And, above all, is not the fact of writing an autobiography a temptation to tempt some other man to write the biography, and most probably to overturn the highly flattering estimate doubtless made in the original work?

There are one or two points about Dr. Somerville which many people will consider give him a peculiar claim to public attention. He had been to Court; had talked to Princes and Ministers; and had once been in charge of ten thousand pounds. A combined snuff of Kensington Palace and Lombard street—one knee bent to Royalty, and the other to the "almighty dollar." There must be a large market for memoirs of such persons as this. There are also points which totally different people might envy. Somerville, besides some pamphlets, which do not in the least appear to have disturbed or quieted public opinion, wrote two books, of which we now hear for the first time—a "History of the Revolution" and "History of the Reign of Queen Anne." Books were not then so plentiful, and even cautious Cadell did not object to give £300 for the first quarto; but with the second a bargain of "half profits" was struck, a graceful arrangement, which would have been ultimately agreeable to both parties, only it unfortunately happened that there were no profits to share. Owners of rejected MSS. will probably expect a few pages of well-deserved abuse of the "booksellers," as they were called in Somerville's times; but there is none. The good old man who writes is invariably amiable and thoroughly Christian, and most probably never even so much as abused his parishioners from the pulpit. His book, written at the age of seventy-three or seventy-four, teems with good nature, good sense, and seriousness. The vice of flippancy was then unknown or out of fashion.

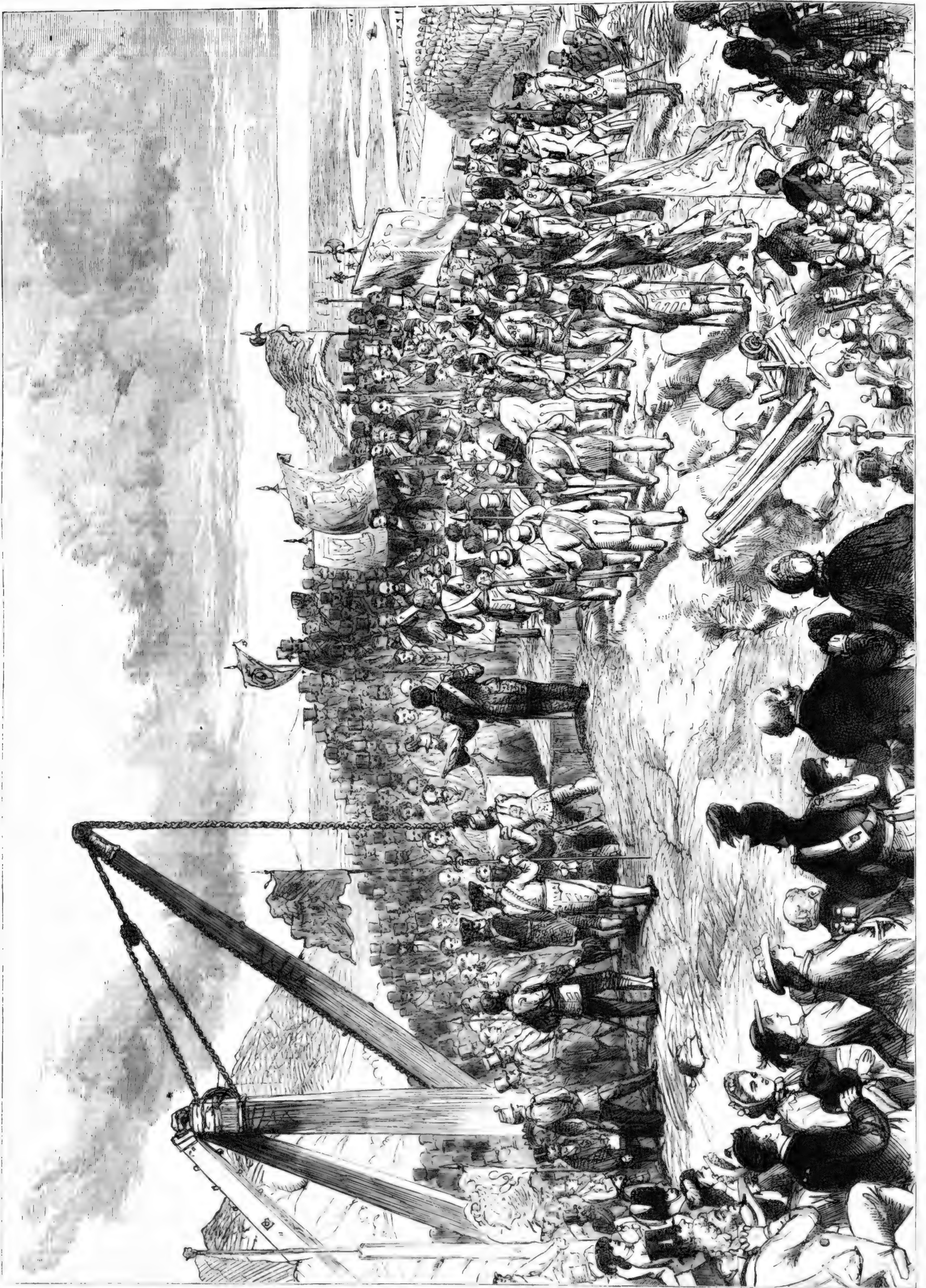
It is somewhat curious that, considering the crowd of people mentioned in these pages, people now unknown, and singularly uninteresting, Dr. Somerville should say so little of contemporaries in whom we feel now so great an interest. Burns is scarcely mentioned; Chatterton not even once. But Somerville appears to write only of what he sees. He comes to town, sees Garrick, and gives the best testimony to the great actor's genius. The Church at that time affected to look with horror on the playhouse. Foote put Whitfield into a comedy, and Whitfield preached a sermon against Foote by frame. Suddenly a revulsion came. The Church gave way, and every parson obtained his "stall," as many Church livings are still obtained, by paying for it—a species of simony against which there was no appeal. These sketches of the times and of living people are the valuable pages of the book.

We would particularly call the reader's attention to the chapter towards the conclusion containing an account of society in Scotland and the state of the country in the earlier part of the author's life. From Dean Ramsay's book we already knew that the condition and culture of the people of England, at least in the north, was infinitely worse than in Scotland—a fact which, on examining the state of Scotland, can but lead to the every-day expression "what could it have been?" in England. In Scotland, in very wealthy houses, the domestic servants wore no stockings; and dirty linen was washed with the feet instead of with the hands. Dirty gaudiness abounded. Gentlemen walked about all the morning in greasy nightcaps, and the clergy were not less slovenly. Butchers' meat indicated rank or ostentation, and such families as used it were always reduced to salt beef during the winter months. There were no roasting-jacks, but the spits were turned by dogs, which sagacious animals were accustomed to run away and hide whenever they perceived indications of a roast. Young ladies as well as old ladies and gentlemen, carried snuff-boxes, and fond lovers would exchange pinches and present one another with mulls as *gages d'amour*. A long chapter of such curious information concludes agreeably a work of interest that it were as well should not perish. It is the newest work of a new class. The autobiography of one who until lately would have been thought unworthy of biographical honours, who lived ninety years, made many friends amongst eminent men, kindly records the goodness he found in them, and finally, in his old age, erects this pleasantest form of all monuments to his own memory.

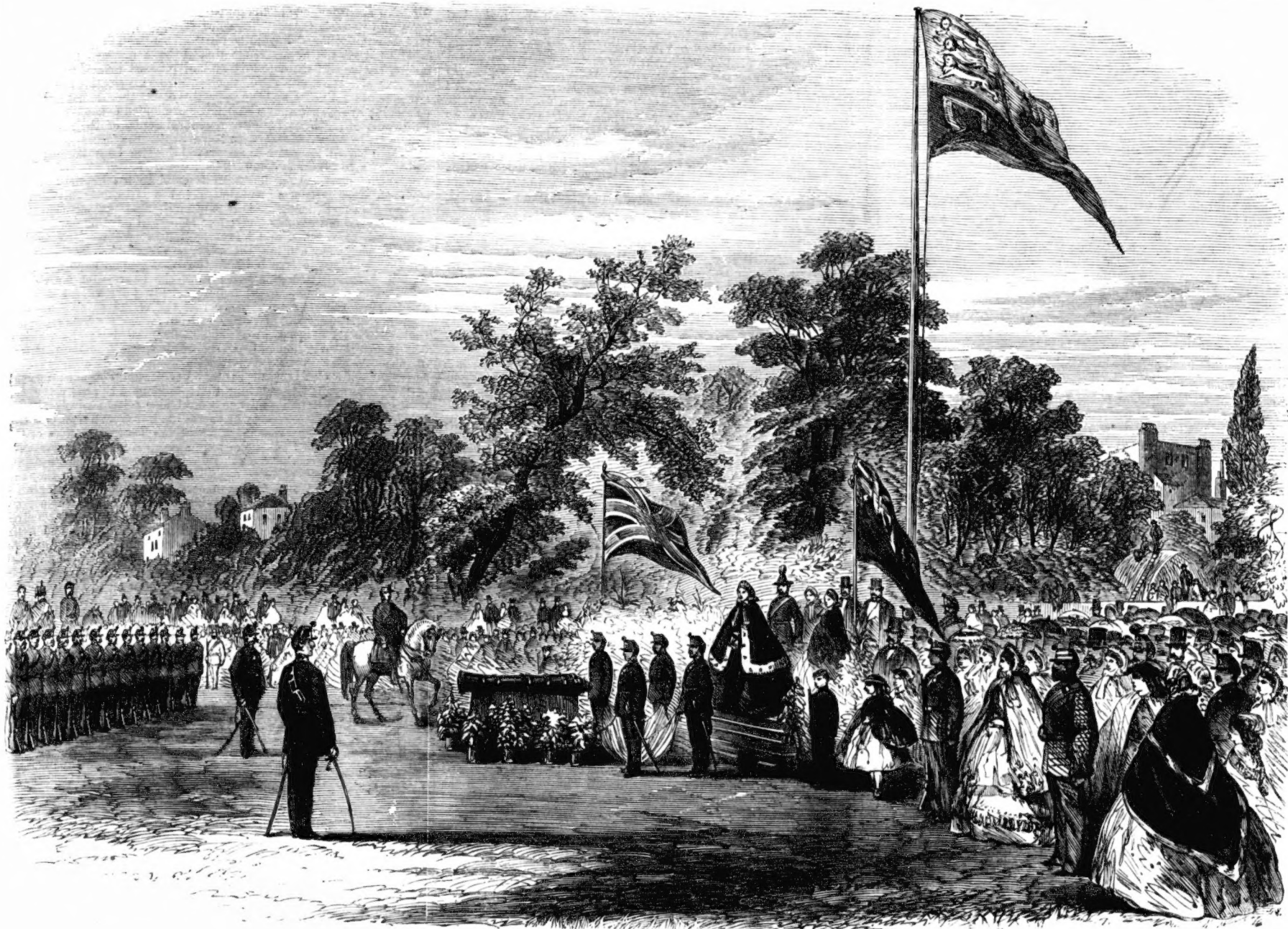
Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. By E. B. RAMSAY, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Dean of Edinburgh. Second Series. Edmonston and Douglas.

Many clever things might be said concerning the tenacity with which habits and characteristics cling to a nation against a long series of adverse circumstances. For many centuries past we have been conquering Scotland, and at all events hold it by the union, and we have not made Englishmen of the natives yet. France makes Algiers French in a few years, but Great British countries remain—though friendly—distinct and unmixed in race. The reason for this probably is, that very few English settle in Scotland, and that of the many Scots who settle in England none go back to tell the tale. But all such speculations properly belong to the first series of Dean Ramsay's agreeable work, of which the present volume is really portion and parcel, and might be incorporated page by page. The same divisions are preserved, and there is no falling off in interest and amusement. It commences with an introduction—a few pages put forth apparently as a feiler—an attempt made in reply to a suggestion that the Dean should render to England a similar service to that which he has rendered to Scotland. A youthful residence in our northern counties is made, therefore, the scene of a by no means flattering, but not unkindly, series of English reminiscences. The country was in a deplorable state of ignorance. Even when a little culture came, the people could not help showing how little they understood that which they tried to remember. A young woman asked a stage-coachman, "Do you drive into Sheffield every day, Mr. Davis?" to which Davis replied, "Yes, my dear, day by day continually do cry." An old woman quoted Scripture against an unruly daughter who had left her—"Train up a child, and away he do go," which is almost the same version of the well-known precept as a modern facetious Americanism. No doubt the Scotch peasantry have ever been far ahead of the English in such matters; but fifty years must have made great changes in our own part of the north. Scottish conviviality, and stories of Scottish wit and humour, form the principal portion of the present volume, and teem with good stories to an extent that makes quotation a confusing process, just as a man never knows what to select for saving from a shipwreck.

We will not draw therefore on this philosophically-considered book of anecdotes. To those who have not read the first series the present volume will come as a reminding witness of a double pleasure to be enjoyed at will.



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WALLACE MONUMENT ON THE ABBEY CRAIG, STIRLING.—(FROM A SKETCH BY C. JONES.)



PRESENTATION OF A CHINESE GUN TO THE VICTORIA RIFLES



THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS AT THE OPERA IN PARIS.

PRESENTATION OF A CHINESE GUN TO THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

THE 1st Middlesex or Victoria Rifles, which, notwithstanding that it is placed second in the Army List, is generally considered the oldest of our present volunteer regiments, was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo on Monday week at its headquarters, Kilburn. Some hundreds of spectators were present, of whom a great many were ladies. The ground was kept on two sides by the 2nd company of the Hampstead Volunteer Rifles, commanded by Major Wilkinson, of the Highgate, and Captain Prance and Lieutenant Holford, of the Hampstead, Corps; and on the south side by detachments of the 1st Surrey and Lord Truro's Light Horse.

At about half-past six the Victoria Corps, consisting of about 350 men of all ranks, in six companies—his Grace the Duke of Wellington in command—having been wheeled into line from open column, and the ranks opened, gave the usual reception to the inspecting officer; after which the ranks were closed and battalion movements begun. These we need not detail; how they were executed Colonel M'Murdo was the best judge. He said that the corps had made evident progress in efficiency and steadiness. As an example of the latter quality he would mention that, during the march past, whilst the officers of one or two companies had slightly lost their distance, this temporary derangement had been rapidly corrected. Their deployments, too, were good; but he must reiterate the caution he had so often given to officers commanding companies—to be careful to halt their companies during a deployment in rear of the alignment, and dress up to it—not to overshoot the mark and have to dress back. He congratulated the men on the efficiency of their noble Colonel, of their Major (Whitehead), of their Adjutant (Captain Trew), and of the zeal of their officers. The greatest compliment he could pay the corps was to assure them that in their present state he considered them fully fitted to be placed in the line of battle with any regular troops.

Another ceremony was now to be gone through. A Chinese gun, captured in the late war by Lord John Hay, R.N. (a Captain in the Victoria Rifles), was to be presented to the battalion by his sister, the Duchess of Wellington, who had been seated during the review on a raised dais in front of the orderly-room. Immediately in front of the dais was the gun, covered by the union jack. The corps was accordingly formed in line facing the Duchess, and the flanking companies having been wheeled inwards the eighth of a circle, four officers advanced and uncovered the gun, which is a brass six-pounder, though apparently of greater calibre.

The Duchess of Wellington said she felt great pride at having to present this gun to the Victoria Rifles, as also did her brother in holding a commission in that excellent corps. Her brother had taken this gun in fighting in the service of his Queen and country; and she felt certain that, should occasion ever require it, they would be found among the most efficient in the performance of the same duty.

The Duke of Wellington thanked her Grace on behalf of the corps and himself for her great kindness in coming amongst them at such an unseasonable hour.

Three times three cheers were then given for her Grace the Duchess of Wellington. Some further battalion movements concluded the proceedings.

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS IN PARIS.

THE representatives of the owner of the white elephant have been partaking of the luxurious gaiety of Paris, and their introduction to the Opera has given us the opportunity of presenting their portraits in one group to our readers. They are again in Europe, these people so marvelously civilised, and yet so strange to us in all their customs, so oppressively polite, and with such a wearisome multitude of ceremonial observances implying their reverence for rank and power. Not only do they address their own King by the most extravagant and high-sounding titles, but even in Europe they insist on performing the elaborate kou-tou, without which would be profanation to enter the presence of Royalty. Before Napoleon III., the Empress, and the Prince Imperial have Phay-a-si-phi-pla, Phra-nai-vai, and Phra-na-rong, the three Ambassadors, with their suite, prostrated themselves, and, crawling upon jewelled hands and silk-embroidered knees, carried the compliments of their King to the Emperor of the French, "the chief of the warriors." It is difficult to discover whether all the emotions expressed by these singular people is merely the hyperbole of compliment, or if they are really affected by the fame of European discovery and the splendour of the Courts which they visit.

At all events, on the late occasion there occurred a touch of nature which was infinitely more refreshing than all the terrible metaphor and high-flown praise that had preceded it. The little son of the second Ambassador was, as a great honour coveted by a fond father, introduced to the Empress and the Prince Imperial, whereupon Eugénie bestowed upon the quaintly-dressed little stranger a maternal salute; and the two boys, after shaking hands, doubtless in some mutual confusion, stared at each other, as well they might.

It would appear that the Siamese have received a considerable share of popular favour in Paris; and it may be remembered that on their visit to London some time ago the representatives of his Majesty of Siam won golden opinions both for their simple courtesy and for the generous liberality with which they spent the large sums laid out in articles of luxury and curiosity. The French opera, and it is said especially the ballet, attracted wondering attention from the whole party; and, although they could not perhaps understand much of the language, they could at least appreciate the applause which greeted their arrival and the notice they attracted between the scenes.

THE COMET.—In Monday's sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Leverrier expressed himself as follows:—"We do not know this comet; it is the first time it visits us, and those who have endeavoured to predict its course, determine its distance from the earth, and measure its tail, have either deceived themselves or the public. I caused the comet to be observed on the 30th of June, and then on the night of the 1st and morning of the 2nd inst., in order to determine the variation of velocity. These three observations would have followed too closely upon each other for the calculation to be attempted, were it not that the comet moves very rapidly. On the 3rd, at ten a.m., M. Lévy brought me the result of his calculations, and we then obtained an insight into the orbit of the comet. Mr. Hind has since sent me the orbit calculated by the English astronomers, which perfectly agree in all but two minutes with our results. It is now positive that this is not Charles V.'s comet; and, moreover, it resembled none of those already observed. This circumstance will contribute not a little to throw confusion upon the little we know of these erratic bodies. I cannot yet say whether this comet is periodical or not; its orbit has up to this day been too cursorily determined to enable us to pronounce it elliptical, parabolic, or even hyperbolic. At any rate, appearances are against its return. It is only now we can determine the distance of the comet from the earth, and the length of its tail. On the 30th of June the distance of the comet from the earth was between six and seven millions of leagues (about seventeen millions of miles English). The comet is rapidly moving away from us, and it is, therefore, not surprising that its brilliancy has diminished. On the 10th it will be equally distant from the sun and earth; we shall soon lose sight of it, and astronomers only will be able to follow it for about a month longer. It presents a singular peculiarity. M. Chacornac has studied the nucleus with one of M. Foucault's telescopes of a diameter of 40 centimetres; instead of its being hollow like the half of an eggshell, like most of the comets already observed, it presents the appearance of a sun composed of fireworks, the bent rays of which burn in the same sense. Moreover, the comet has not drawn nearer to the sun. These are all circumstances calculated to introduce great complications into the theory of comets."—Mr. Hind thinks it probable that on Sunday, the 30th ult., the earth was immersed in the comet's tail. A peculiar phosphorescence was observed in the atmosphere.

LA GLOIRE.—The celebrated frigate La Gloire has come back from Algeria, and is stated to have made eleven knots with four boilers. In going to Algeria her speed was then said to have been much greater than that of the fastest dispatch-boats, and that only two boilers were used. Does La Gloire go faster with two boilers than with four?

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI is making hay, or laurels, while the sun shines. Her appearance in "La Traviata" gained one fresh leaf for her crown, and this was very soon followed by another. When Mlle. Patti essayed the part of Violetta the frail she was challenging comparison with a predecessor on the only ground where comparison was so nearly odious as to be possible. It is hardly necessary to remark that Mlle. Piccolomini is the comparative in question. We will not say, because we cannot, which of the two artists we prefer in this particular rôle. Whatever leniency towards the opera we may have shown when it was the fashion to rail against it, and to witness its performance twice a week, we must now confess that "La Traviata" is to us a weariness of the flesh. Mlle. Patti, therefore, comes at a disadvantage, so far as our judgment is concerned, and we will not even venture to declare whether or not she would have pleased us better than Mlle. Piccolomini, had she, and not Mlle. Piccolomini, been the original Miss Violet. It is a more agreeable though not easier task to criticise the performance by Mlle. Patti of Mozart's innocently-coquettish *paysanne*, Zerlina. The occasions of Mme. Grisi's two farewell performances of Donna Anna, in the first of lyric dramas, "Don Giovanni," have been rendered additionally remarkable by the new success achieved by her young sister in art. The performance of "Don Giovanni" at Covent Garden is always a treat of the highest order. The ensemble being systematically maintained at the pitch of perfection, which long exercise has reached, there is from time to time a new piece of excellence imparted to the work. Now it is an Elvira of such unwonted merit as Mme. Csillag that the management confers on the town. Now it is a change in the Leporello, which character, whether sung faultily by Herr Formes or by Signor Ronconi, is sure to be acted to perfection by either. Now it is the youngest, prettiest, most artless, and most artistic of Zerlinas. The greatest praise we can bestow on anybody is by saying that he or she supplies a want: there was a decided want of a Zerlina. One remembers with a feeling of irritation the Piccolominive efforts to give a natural piquancy to this part; and, if we recall a failure the more pitiable for its pretentiousness, it is only to assist in giving an idea of Mlle. Patti's peculiar kind of success in this last venture of hers. She succeeded, that is to say, in the exact ratio of Mlle. Piccolomini's incapacity. Wherever the one is admirable, it is to be observed that she excites admiration at the point where the other was most daringly opposed to the sense and spirit of the part. The innocence and simplicity of "Vedrai carino," the mixture of archness and indecision in the famous "Vorrei e non vorrei," were surely never more thoroughly realised. We shall return to the subject of Mlle. Patti's last and greatest representation, which really deserves to be separately considered. Of the whole performance of "Don Giovanni" little need be said. Mme. Grisi is great in decline, and her Donna Anna was as noble a performance as in the days when her voice was music itself. The last appearance this season of Mme. Csillag was made on Saturday, in Elvira, and Mme. Tiberini assumed the part on Monday. M. Faure has taken Don Giovanni to himself, and will hold the part against all comers. If he is not the libertine that Mozart's genius imagined any more than the best of our tragedians, whoever he may happen to be, is the exact "Jew that Shakespeare drew," when he aims at representing Shylock, it must be considered that impossibilities, even at this day, are very rarely surmounted. M. Faure approaches the excellence of Tamburini in this character, minus the comedy of certain scenes. The translation of Signor Ronconi from Leporello to Masetto serves to exhibit still further the resources of this great actor. Leporello fell to the lot of Herr Formes, who elaborated the part in his usual broad and picturesque manner. When we have said that Signor Tamberlik gave a manliness to the somewhat contemptible character of Ottavio, and that Signor Tagliafico was dignified and ghostly in the Commandant, we find ourselves at the end of the list. All these artists were supported, as they are on every occasion of their singing on the stage of the Royal Italian Opera, by a band and chorus as complete as can be got together, and kept in a state of efficiency, by the first leader in the world.

Mr. Mapleson has fulfilled at least his main promise of a "short season" at the Lyceum Theatre by bringing the operatic performances at that establishment to a close on Saturday evening. The occasion was the benefit of Mlle. Titens, and the programme was a varied one, including fragments of the "Huguenots," "Norma," "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Fidelio."

The Beethoven Recitals, by Mr. Charles Hallé, have been brought to a conclusion. Meagrely attended at the outset, these entertainments have grown in favour, and towards their close Mr. Hallé has had no reason to complain of any apparent want of appreciation or encouragement among lovers of music. The Musical Art-Union gave a third and final concert on Friday, July 5, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the principal feature of the performance being Cherubini's Requiem in C minor. The services of Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mme. Laura Baxter, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Blagrove aided in rendering this concert a very agreeable one. A morning performance took place at the same rooms, and on the same day, which deserves a passing notice. It was the last concert of the Royal Academy of Music this season. Two have been given at the rooms in Tenterden-street; but a larger area was wisely sought for the concluding and principal performance. Weber's Concert Stück was evenly played, and Hummel's military septuor gave Miss Jenkins a good opportunity for showing her promising talents as a pianist. Miss Robertine Henderson, by far the most advanced pupil of the school, sang Beethoven's scena, "Ah! perfido" in a way that augurs highly for her future career. The medals were awarded, at the termination of the concert, to the successful pupils by Mr. George Clark.

TIGHTROPE ASCENT PREVENTED.—A correspondent of the Times says:—"I think you will not deem unworthy of notice a circumstance which occurred yesterday (Friday) evening at the Alhambra Palace, when the crowded benches were waiting in breathless expectation to see the 'Female Blondin' make her 'terrific ascent.' The side ropes were being drawn taut, and everything would have been ready in a few seconds; in five minutes, I imagine, the fearless rope-walker would have walked proudly isolated in the centre of the fretted dome, when suddenly a loud thud was heard, like the sound of a huge muffled drum; a shudder ran round the iron-bound galleries and thrilled through the breasts of the audience; for an instant every heart beat quickly, and every eye was confused; and then the ragged strands of the broken tightrope were seen dangling in mid-air. I need not enlarge on the sensation of relief that ensued when the trifling nature of the accident was understood; I would rather speak of the painful reaction of feeling that was experienced when we thought what would have been the fate of the poor lady if the rope had burst asunder a few minutes later."

A NEW EDITION OF ST. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL.—We understand that within the next fortnight Dr. Constantine Simonides will publish his edition of St. Matthew's Gospel, the text of which was found by him amongst the MSS. of the well-known collector, Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool. It is supposed to have been written by the Deacon Nicolaus, fifteen years after the Ascension. Biblical scholars will look forward to this publication with great curiosity.—*Athenæum*.

A GALLANT SOLDIER.—Sergeant Henry Cloy, of the 1st battalion 13th Light Infantry, has recently been discharged from the service, and granted a pension of 2s. per day, but has been recommended to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief for an additional 6s. per diem, in consideration of his distinguished and gallant conduct in the field. He possesses six medals, and he captured the standard of Mohammed Akbar, after having killed two Afghans, who defended it.

A FATAL PRIZE.—The Crago journals announce the death in that city of a man named Brikowsky, who won the great prize of 250,000 florins in the Austrian lottery last year. To obtain immediate possession of his fortune he paid a discount of 11,000 florins, but from the moment he had it in his possession he seems never to have enjoyed a moment's peace, so fearful was he that some robber would strip him of his unexpected wealth. He kept it in an iron chest locked up in an arched vault, and visited it morning and night to see that all was safe, till at last, from excitement and anxiety, he fell ill, and, typhus supervening, death soon delivered him from all his troubles.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

SOME time ago the Armley Reform Association sent an address to Sir John Ramsden, one of the members for the West Riding, calling upon him to resign, in consequence of his "renegade conduct" in Parliament. Sir John, in reply to this address, says:—"The association set out by asserting that I have opposed nearly every measure which I was expected or had pledged myself to support, and they pretend to prove this by extracts from my election speeches on Parliamentary Reform and the paper duty. As they do not name the particular newspaper from which these pretended extracts are taken, I can only meet them, first, by a general denial of their accuracy; and, next, by a specific reference to authentic and accessible reports by which their accuracy is to be proved." The hon. Baronet then endeavours to show, by quotations from "Hansard" and several Yorkshire papers, that he has been faithful to his hustings pledges with reference to Reform; and that, as to the paper duty, his declaration to his constituents was that, although that tax was objectionable, he could not commit himself to its repeal until he saw how the money was to be raised in a less objectionable form. He concludes as follows:—"You will not, therefore, be surprised at my informing you that I cannot so greatly insult the West Riding as to accept the Armley Reform Association as a type of the honesty or morality of those whom I should acknowledge to be my judges; and still less can I admit them to be a sample of the sound intelligence and liberality of the electors of the West Riding. So far from reflecting the sentiments of that great and influential body by whom I was returned to Parliament, I should imagine that the members of the Armley Reform Association constituted a very small section of self-styled Liberals, extreme in their opinions and intolerant in their acts; and who, refusing to a public man the exercise either of his discretion or independence, would also mischievously absolve him from all real responsibility by degrading him from a representative into a delegate. The vast majority of the Liberal electors of the West Riding, whom I am proud to represent, can have no sympathy with such pernicious doctrines. They know how to estimate aright the higher principles of representative government, which they and I hold in common; and, although occasional differences may arise as to the best time and mode of giving effect to our common principles, they would be ashamed on that account to identify themselves with the intolerance of the Armley Reform Association, and fetter the representation of the 'greatest constituency in the realm' with such conditions and restrictions as would render it in the eyes of any man of sound principle and right feeling not the highest honour to be sought but the most conspicuous degradation to be avoided."

HOW TO CONVERT THE CHINESE.—The *Siecle* has the following:—"We have received No. 80 of Vol. XIII. of the *Annales de la Sainte Enfance*. The association by which this work is published has for its object the salvation of youthful Chinese, and from not more than twenty-five dioceses it obtained in the year 1860 the sum of 487,390*l*. Here is a specimen of the manner in which young Chinese are baptised without the knowledge of their parents:—Manuel, one of the persons who baptises for me, was one day on the look-out for a favourable opportunity of exercising his office. A Pagan perceiving him said, 'You are a physician—come quickly, my child is dying!' Manuel hastened to the house indicated; a child whose body was much swollen was shown to him. He examined the child and put his hand on its forehead. 'There,' said he, 'is the seat of the malady. The forehead is much heated, and must be refreshed. Bring a little water!' He touched the forehead again. 'Yes,' said he, 'a little water is required,' and he baptised the child without any one knowing what he was doing. 'The head of the child is very feverish,' he said afterwards; 'the malady is grave, I will return to-morrow.' The next day he went to the house, but the little angel was already in heaven. Further on we read:—'A couple of idolaters attending our schools had a child who learned some prayers, and heard speak of the virtues of the cross. One day, the father having something the matter with his hand, the child made secretly the sign of the cross on it, and an almost instantaneous cure took place—an event which greatly excited the child's confidence in that adorable symbol. On another occasion, when his little sister, aged about four years, had an attack of fever, he resolved to cure her as he had done his father. He accordingly took her to a corner, made her recite the *Pater* and the *Ave*, accompanied by the sign of the cross, and the little girl was immediately cured."

UNsinkable IRON SHIPS.—On Saturday a handsome iron steam-ship, constructed upon a novel but simple plan, which the patentee affirms renders entire submersion impossible, whatever accident or damage may befall her, was launched from the yard of Mr. Lungle, at Deptford-green. She is divided into compartments by transverse iron bulkheads, but in addition to this precaution, which the experience of the Connaught and some other iron steam-ships that have been lost during the last two or three years shows is by no means an effectual safeguard under all circumstances, she is built in three distinct decks, each being in effect a ship in itself. The advantage of this arrangement is, that if a plate were removed, or a hole knocked through the side in either deck, or even if the bottom were torn away altogether, she would still float, there being no communication between either of the lower decks, each of which communicates with the upper deck by a separate shaft or hatchway. Not only is the danger of water thus guarded against, but the frequently more serious one at sea of fire is brought completely under control. Were a fire to break out in the hold or in either of the compartments it would be only necessary to close the communicating shaft and leave it to die out of itself, which, as no air could get to it, the several decks being air-tight as well as water-tight, it must soon do; or any quantity of water might be pumped down, even to the entire filling of the space between decks where the fire existed. Her engines and furnaces are, of course, placed so high in the vessel that no amount of water in the lower decks would interfere with their free action. The name of the new vessel, which is the first that has been built upon this patent, is the *Briton*, and she is destined for the Cape mail service, having been constructed for the Union Steam-ship Company, who have the contract for that service.

M. DU CHAILLU'S APOLOGY.—In a letter to the *Times* M. Du Chaillu has thought fit to apologise for his outrageous conduct at the Ethnological Society. He says:—"Owing to a gross personal attack on me by an individual present, apparently one of those who have for a month past incessantly persecuted me by casting doubts upon my veracity, I deeply regret that in a moment of great irritation I was guilty of conduct most unbecoming, which is peculiarly contrary to the usages of society, and which I was never before guilty of. I hope, therefore, that you will allow me through the columns of your widely-circulated paper to express my deep and sincere apology for what occurred. I have also felt myself bound to apologise to the members of the Ethnological Society through their president."—Captain Burton defends M. Du Chaillu. He says:—"My wonder is that M. Du Chaillu restrained himself so long. M. Du Chaillu is a foreigner—one reason for courtesy; he was our guest—another reason; he has been subjected for the last two months to unusual annoyances—a third reason. I venture to hope that the person excluded from the future meetings of the Ethnological Society will be, not M. Du Chaillu, but the gentleman who, after taking undue advantage of our protection, insulted a foreigner and a guest, and received (and quietly pocketed) his punishment."

THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S STUD.—The entire racing establishment of the late Duke of Bedford was put up to public auction on Wednesday week at Newmarket. The catalogue was of a somewhat miscellaneous description. It comprised thirty-seven lots, among which were the horses, vans, stabling, and trainer's residence. The attendance of purchasers and others who were merely attracted by curiosity was very large. The distinguished sportsmen who assembled under Mr. Tattersall's rostrum formed a group among them. We noticed the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Viscount Clifden, Lord Orford, Lord W. Powlett, Lord Uxbridge, Lord George Manners, Earl of Zetland, and Admiral Rous. Asteroid, the most promising of the late Duke's stud, was not offered for sale, the horse being left as a legacy to Admiral Rous. The Duke of Bedford bequeathed either £500 or the best horse in his stable to the Admiral, who selected Asteroid, which he afterwards sold for £2000. Racing men, however, seem to think that the legacy is a very inadequate recognition of the Admiral's long and laborious services in the management of the Bedford stable. Since the sale of Lord Derby's horses at Doncaster no sale of racehorses has, perhaps, attracted more attention. The sale altogether realised upwards of £7000.

THE FRENCH CREDITORS OF SPAIN.—*Havas' Lithographic Sheet* has the following:—"The affair of the French creditors of Spain is at length settled. France renounces the interest, which has been long running, and which, being capitalised, had considerably augmented the debt. At the present time the negotiators are stipulating the periods of payment, which will be made to extend over several years; whilst M. Barrot has returned to Paris to come to a definitive understanding with the French Government, M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, has been summoned to Madrid to receive the instructions of his Cabinet. His absence will be but short. France had demanded that the payment should take place in four years. The debt amounts to about 100 millions."

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex
by THOMAS FOX, 2 Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—
SATURDAY JULY 13. 1861.